

Hajja Mufida fights for 'her children'

Schools give Palestinian children a new chance in life

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

A SERIES of intriguing advertisements has appeared in Amman's Arabic newspapers recently. The advertisements, which invite children to come forward for free places in nursery school, are the work of Mrs. Mufida Abdul Majeed who has devoted her life to the welfare of Palestinian children.

The nursery school which was calling for children is just one of Hajja Mufida's activities in Amman. She also runs the Palestine Frontline Secondary School for Boys in Jabal Amman and the Islamic Cultural and Scientific Society which cares for martyr's children and needy orphans.

Hajja Mufida's story began in Nablus in 1948, when she found herself left with her four children and with no money to support them.

Working women were looked down upon in those days. Hajja Mufida went against social custom and applied for a teaching job at UNRWA. After just one month of teaching, she was transferred to be the principal at one of UNRWA's elementary schools at Nour Shams Refugee Camp near Tulkarm.

The school was in a miserable state when she first took over. There were no proper hygiene facilities and the students came to school barefoot and in rags. In no time, Hajja Mufida provided the children with uniforms and had every class teacher supervise the cleanliness of her classroom.

Dream

In 1958 Hajja Mufida resigned from her job to pursue her dream "to gather the lost generation of her people off the streets and put in their hands the most forceful of weapons — education."

That year she established the Palestine Frontline Secondary School for boys in Tulkarm. Then she established a school for girls. The Arab Orphanage Voluntary Society followed in 1961 and, later, a residential home for undergraduate ladies was set up in Egypt in 1964. The home was for girls who had graduated from the Tulkarm school and gone to Egypt on scholarship to complete their education. Her final activity on the West Bank was to establish an orphanage for martyr's children in 1968.

Starting again

In 1968 Hajja Mufida was visiting Amman. She heard that the Israelis were looking for her and had searched her house in Tulkarm. She realized that she could not go home and began her work anew in Amman.

Her work involved many struggles. She was able to open a school for boys but soon had to move out of the building because she could not pay the rent. By accident she met a woman whose sister-in-law she had taught.

"The woman's family rented me their newly built building and were willing to wait until I had the money to meet the rent payments," she adds. A year later, the school, which by then had 500 students, moved to its premises at Second Circle, Jabal Amman.

Progress

The Palestine Frontline Secondary School now has eight Tawjihi classes in addition to a first secondary class and a second secondary one. The 400 Tawjihi students at the school come from all over the country to sit for the exams once again after failing the first time. "We only enrol those who had failed one or two subjects and whom we feel could succeed the second time," says Hajja Mufida. "Otherwise, why waste our time as well as their parents' money."

Students enrolled in the morning classes at the school pay around JD 220 per year. Those enrolled in the evening classes are either attending free of charge or are charged half the fees if they can afford it.

Hajja Mufida has also been able to obtain 50 scholarships every year so that her graduates can continue their higher education in the neighbouring Arab countries as well as in the United States.

The Bara'am Philistine (The Buds of Palestine) Nursery School came about when Hajja Mufida happened to visit the Hussein Refugee Camp over a year ago and found that most of the three and four year old children were left to play in the streets because their parents couldn't afford to send them to private nurseries.

Most of the 90 children at the nursery school are now being taught free of charge and are also given a daily meal.

Hajja Mufida says the nursery school could not have been opened without the help of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who has generously donated money and also provided the nursery with a bus.

Helpers

The nursery now has teachers as dedicated as Hajja Mufida herself. Muna Budeiri, who teaches over 22 kindergarten children, is an architect. She says she originally wanted to be a pediatrician, but her Tawjihi grades only permitted her to enter the engineering faculty at the University of Jordan.

When she graduated two years ago, she still was holding on to her desire to work with children in one way or another. She considered saving up enough money to open a nursery school of her own but realized that was impractical.

The advertisements Hajja Mufida ran in the local newspapers attracted Muna's attention. She switched her fulltime job at an engineering company to a part-



The children enjoy their free lunch

time evening one and now spends her mornings as a nursery teacher.

Muna loves working with the children. "I feel that I am in a different world with these children," she says. "I can always tell that they learn whatever I tell them, and at the same time, they are teaching me," she says.

"When I began teaching, I was surprised by the reactions I got from people," she adds. "Some couldn't understand why I was doing such a thing and some thought how courageous I was to sacrifice my fulltime job to teach," she says. "I'm not courageous. I'm only doing what I want to do," she explains.

Muna has finally given up her dream to open a nursery school. "The dream is fulfilled here in this school," she said.

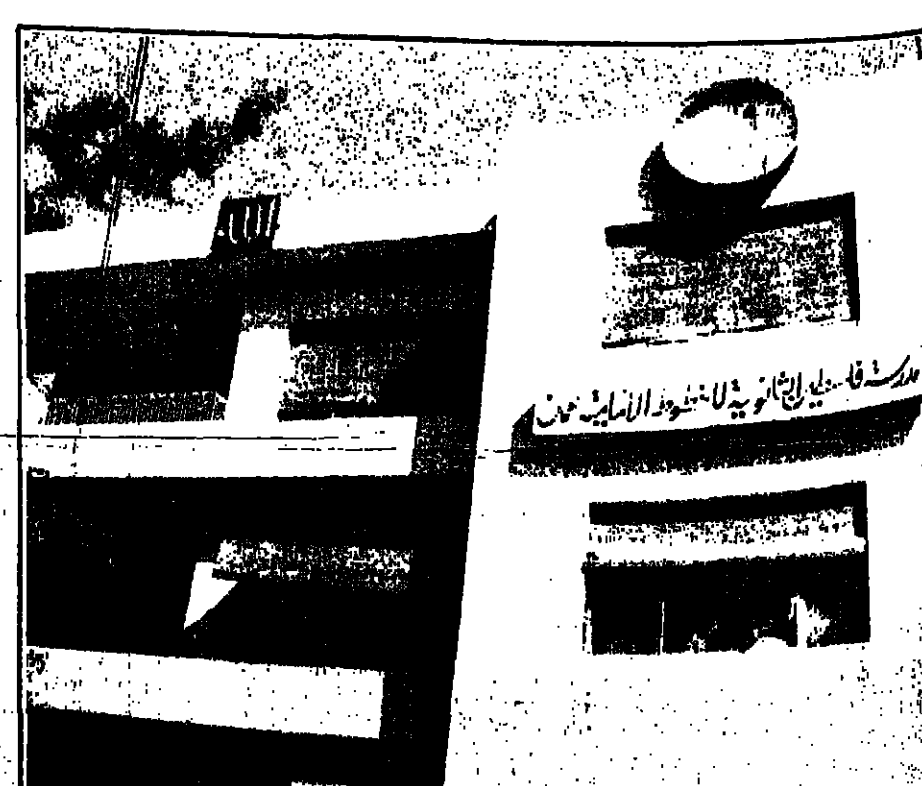
Hajja Mufida has many plans. She hopes to open nursery schools in every refugee camp and she also wants to construct a proper building for her secondary school. But these projects are held up for lack of funds.

She established the Islamic Cultural and Scientific Society which helps her by providing funds for needy children. She has also received generous help from other Arab countries but aid from Iraq stopped when the Iraq-Iran conflict started.

Despite her age, Hajja Mufida is not ready to retire. She says "As long as I have the strength, I'm going to keep on with my work, serving children and raising the growing generation."



The Buds of Palestine Nursery School



The Palestine Frontline Secondary School

The Jerusalem Star

Vol. 2, Number 15

حرساام سار اسوعه ساسه نصر عن التركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر الدستور

Amman, 3-9 November 1983

Lebanese inch ahead

Junblatt demands treatment of pact

GENEVA (AP) — Leaders of Lebanon's warring factions reached agreement on Wednesday on the country's Arab character, but clashed sharply over the controversial Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal pact, Lebanese sources said.

A conference spokesman said the delegates agreed on a resolution declaring Lebanon a sovereign Arab country and conference sources said the document affirmed Lebanon's responsibilities and obligations as a charter member of the Arab League.

In Beirut, the privately-owned Central News Agency said the delegates had agreed to postpone discussion of the 17 May Israeli troop withdrawal pact until the end of the conference.

But Druze sources in Geneva disputed this, saying their leader Walid Junblatt had attempted to raise discussion of the pact in the two-hour morning session but had been cut off by President Amin Gemayel and his father Pierre Gemayel, president of the right-wing Christian Phalange Party.



'Scrap the withdrawal accord': Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt speaks at a press conference during the Geneva conference on Lebanese national reconciliation (AP Wirephoto)

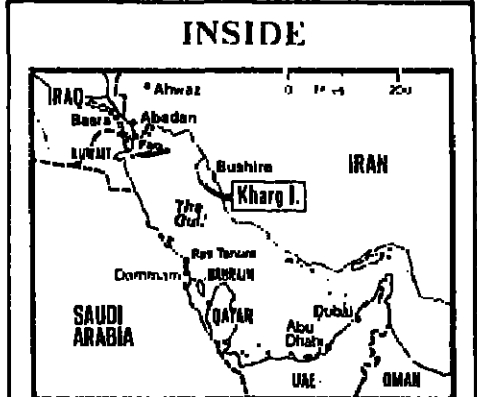
Mr. Junblatt later told reporters he stormed out of the session a few minutes before it adjourned in the 18th floor meeting room of the Intercontinental Hotel.

Syria, which supports Mr. Junblatt and is represented as an observer at the conference, has denounced the pact because of political, economic and security concessions it grants the Zionist state.

Christian sources fear that if Syria forces a showdown on the withdrawal pact issue, it could sabotage the conference.

A conference spokesman, in announcing agreement on the national character agenda item, said the conferees had agreed not to release an official text of the agreement at this time.

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Bombing investigators receive threats, says Beirut newspaper

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese investigators have received threats to discontinue their probe into the twin truck bombings that killed almost 300 US Marines and French paratroopers in Beirut, the Beirut newspaper "An-Nahar" reported on Wednesday.

The military prosecutor's office refused to confirm or deny the report in the usually well-informed independent newspaper, which did not say how

many investigators were threatened or identify them. It also did not say who made the threats or offer sources for the report.

Marine Spokesman Robert Jordan said, meanwhile, that a probe by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation into the Marine headquarters blast would take about two weeks to complete.

"An-Nahar" said, "It has been learned that some examining magistrates at the military

Continued on page 2

Israel closes university, shows its muscle on Balfour anniversary

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Israel's army closed the Vatican-sponsored Bethlehem University on Wednesday and imposed curfews on traditional West Bank trouble spots.

The Israeli military command said the 1,200-student campus was shut for two months following a day of skirmishes between Palestinian students who hurled signs and troops who fired tear gas.

Curfews were imposed as a preventive measure in Palestinian refugee camps and Arab towns elsewhere in the West Bank to forestall any violent demonstrations on the 66th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

The declaration, issued by then-Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour on 2 November 1917, paved the way for creation of the

Zionist state by declaring Britain's support for a "Jewish home in Palestine." It has been a traditional day of protest for Palestinian nationalists.

The Israeli army command said several incidents occurred in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A spokesman said stones were thrown on Wednesday at Israeli military vehicles in Hebron and Nablus. The bazaar in Nablus was closed after Palestinians raised the Palestinian flag, the command said.

An army spokesman said a hand grenade was thrown at a policeman in Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip on Wednesday and that a Molotov cocktail was hurled at a bus near Rachel's Tomb, a pilgrimage site outside Bethlehem, on Tuesday. Neither device exploded and no injuries were reported.

Continued on page 2

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Today At Lunchtime The Grand Opening Of GREEN PARADISE

VIEWPOINT

Facing the unknown in solitude

By Ya'acoub Jaber

FOREIGN MINISTER Marwan Al-Qasem's remarks before the National Consultative Council on Monday, on diminishing international interest in Arab causes, should be given thoughtful consideration — not only in Jordan but also by most Arab states. For the region that is often described as of vital strategic importance to the East and the West is left to face the unknown with hardly anyone trying to check the fearsome deterioration.

The central question of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, which should find a solution within the context of an overall settlement to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, has been eclipsed by the crisis in Lebanon. Superpower rivalry, the dispute within the PLO and inter-Arab differences. Israel now finds itself free to manipulate the situation in a way serving its long-term objective of annexing the occupied territory, thus leaving no room for future peace negotiations and exposing the region to an endless struggle.

Whose fault is it, and how has the deterioration snowballed and escalated?

It is a combination of mistakes, short-sightedness and misfortune. Over a year ago, the question of Palestinian rights was in the forefront of world attention following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which focused the light on Israeli military barbarism and the agony of Palestinians in their refugee camps. The world then moved to find an end to the Palestinian suffering.

President Reagan announced his plan for peace in the Middle East. Two weeks later, Arab leaders met in Fez, and for the first time in the history of their numerous gatherings, they came up with a consensus on how a peaceful settlement should be reached.

It is perhaps useless now to go into details about why the two peace plans have floundered so miserably and never found their way to an applicable compromise. But we must recall that a genuine effort could have brought together the two plans into one formula acceptable to the representatives of the Palestinian people, whose agreement was sought to get the peace process moving. An additional provision to President Reagan's plan stating the right of Palestinians to self-determination could have overcome the objections.

It is, however, unfair to put the whole blame on his party or that for the present deterioration and lack of interest in Middle East issues. The PLO crisis, the eruption of violence in Lebanon, the escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran as well as Arab disputes and inability to cope with the succession of events are all factors that have contributed to the present annoying stalemate. But on the other hand, US policies and leniency with Israel should be held largely responsible.

A way out of the deadlock will depend on an agreement among the Lebanese leaders at their meeting in Geneva and the outcome of the next Arab summit conference in Riyadh. A settlement of the Lebanese crisis will allow world attention to shift to the dilemma of the Palestinians; and a firm common stand by Arab leaders in Riyadh can force a change, both in US policy and in the whole international attitude.

In any case, the prime responsibility lies with the Arabs because it is their future that is at stake.

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE QATARI newspaper Al-Dawha calls on the Lebanese leaders to deal with each other with open minds and hearts, with the sole aim of ending the bloodshed which has plagued their country over the past years.

"What is required at present is to secure Lebanon and the whole region from the coming dangers. This can be accomplished through a successful end to the reconciliation dialogue among Lebanon's factions," writes the Qatari paper.

It warns of the dangers in the attempt to use the Geneva conference as a bridge to a new stage in Lebanon and the Arab region, saying that the spectre of foreign intervention has become real.

Plot for US involvement

Many newspapers comment editorially on the United States' reaction to the Beirut explosions which killed more than 270 US Marines.

Al-Ahram of Egypt warns against what it describes as a plot to get the US more deeply involved in Lebanon, saying that the expansion of American military presence there cannot prevent the recurrence of attacks against the Marines.

Another Egyptian newspaper, Al-Akhar, also suggests that a plot is being hatched up to sabotage the peace process in the Middle East. It says the explosions at the US and French troops' headquarters in Beirut are part of the plot.

"If events in Lebanon continue to proceed in this bloody way, war will become a strong possibility, and if war breaks out, it could develop into a world catastrophe," says Al-Akhar.

Al-Rai newspaper of Qatar writes that the success of the Lebanese reconciliation conference depends on agreement to preserve the Arab character of Lebanon, protect its unity, reform the political system and give up attempts to impose hegemony by one party. It also stresses the need to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, because the accord not only poses grave dangers to Lebanon but to the whole Arab nation.

Another Qatari paper, the English-language daily Gulf Times, says that failure by the Lebanese leaders to reach agreement in Geneva would give Israel the pretext to continue its occupation of South Lebanon.

"The common goal of the participants in the reconciliation conference is to protect Lebanon from new disasters and end the Israeli occupation of the south," writes the paper.

The Kuwaiti press launches strong attacks against US policies in the Middle East, and President Reagan's threats.

Pretext of peace

Al-Rai Al-Aam daily rejects the US' justifications about the invasion of Grenada, and then recalls that America came to Lebanon under the pretext of defending peace. But in reality, it has ignited the Lebanese fighting and is working towards the partition of Lebanon, the paper says.

"The invasion of Grenada is but a simple copy of what the United States has been doing in our region for tens of years," says the Kuwaiti paper.

Al-Qabas newspaper expresses the view that a major objective of the invasion of Grenada is to send a message to US' foes in Lebanon that American forces are prepared to intervene directly to defend their country's interests.

It goes on to say that the Middle East is not an isolated island, and that the Arabs are capable of defending themselves and their interests.

The North Yemeni newspaper Al-Thawra calls on the Arabs to come up with a new clear perception of international relations in the light of the revival of the imperialist spirit and the use of force to settle disputes.

Pointing to the fact that the Arab region has been major target for big-power influence, Al-Thawra says the Arabs are required, more than ever before, to adopt a common strategy to defend their region against foreign dangers.



Jordanian newspapers comment in front-page editorials on the Lebanese national reconciliation conference which opened in Geneva on Monday.

Ad-Dustour daily describes the conference as the last opportunity for the Lebanese to patch up their differences and remove the massive dangers confronting their country. It says that the success of the conference will depend on the willingness of the various factions to accept compromise solutions.

"Compromises require that each party to the talks agree to offer concessions, since the matter at hand is a united Lebanon," the paper writes.

Al-Rai newspaper writes that the starting point for agreement among the Lebanese leaders is an understanding that dialogue can achieve what the war has failed to achieve.

"Those who are meeting in Geneva, far away from bleeding Lebanon, should realize that Lebanon's unity and independence deserve great sacrifices," says Al-Rai.

Sawt-Al-Sha'b expresses the view that the basic problem in Lebanon is how to create a balance among the different factions through a fair distribution of power.

"Despite differences among the Lebanese concerning the troop withdrawal agreement with Israel and the presence of foreign troops, the main dispute remains an internal one, and the success of the conference will finally depend on finding a new formula for power-sharing acceptable by all the factions."

Israeli press

In Israel, Al-Hamishmar newspaper refers to reports that an American high-level commission has arrived in Israel to request further co-ordination to speed up the settlement of the Lebanese issue.

Israel's Defence Minister Arens has said that the intervention of US Marines in Lebanon is not related to Israeli security but strictly to US political interests, the paper notes. Recent statements by President Reagan and other American officials indicate that the White House is in favour of putting an end to the Syrian domination of Lebanon.

"If the US ever requests co-ordination with Israel for operations in Lebanon, this request has to be rejected, because it is clear that there is an intention to conduct operations against Syria. Israel has nothing to gain from any further involvement which might evolve into a new war," Al-Hamishmar says.

Devar refers to statements made by Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachern before he left Amman for Israel. These indicate Canada's "conservative attitude" towards a settlements in the occupied territories, and towards the Palestinian issue, the paper says.

"Recent developments such as the Sabra and Shatila massacres represent points of weakness in our relations with Canada, a democratic state with great influence in the western alliance and in the UN," Devar warns.

Kol Ha'Ir newspaper compares recent explosion in Beirut, with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in World War II. The kamikaze operations conducted by the Japanese navy against the US battleships in the latter case are not known. Kol Ha'Ir writes: "A bullet fired in Beirut has a different dress, but the sender is unknown. United States cannot win a war like Lebanon, and if it retreats under pressure, it will be bad for its prestige."

President Reagan should not be waited for Sunday's blow but should learn from the Israeli experience, the paper says.

Hatsofeh writes: "Despite the multinational withdrawal from Lebanon, the wake of the recent incidents, the recent contacts between the US and its allies imply that the attitude is favourable to the reconciliation conference. Geneva, Israel is not interested in a shameful American withdrawal, nor interested in further involvement."

Unlike the US, France is not exposing public pressure to pull out, the paper says. Although President Mitterrand lost some popularity, still his Socialist Party is enjoying a majority in the national assembly, in office until 1982.

Haolam Hazeh, describing Prime Minister Shamir as trying to "sell shares" in a bankrupt firm, writes that when Menachem Begin waged his war on Lebanon, he did not consult the leader of the opposition. Today there is no use in Labour alignment to rescue the situation because no one will buy the shares of a bankrupt company.

The basic requirement today is legislation to hold elections — hence the "share price discount" so that the one big party to form the government, Haolam Hazeh writes.

On the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Koteret Rashit writes that withdrawal of the Awa'it River line did not solve the problem of Israeli casualties. "It appears that all areas are hostile to Israel." There is no way to stop the soldiers as long as Israel stay in Lebanon, the paper says; and yet the government insists on the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon as a "security necessity" after an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the situation will be the same, the paper says.

Maariv, commenting on the alleged invasion of Grenada, says Grenada is not very important to American security because it is small and weak economically. The United States could resort to economic sanctions to pressure the island from becoming a Soviet base in the Caribbean; but the US operation in Grenada placed the Americans on equal grounds with the Syrians, both of them forcing will on their neighbours.

"Israel has to be reserved towards US' invasion of Grenada because the matter touches our foreign policy, might hurt our prestige as an independent entity," Maariv concludes.

'Iran's threat to close Hormuz can cause a large scale war'

By Nagheh Khaleeli

IT IS not yet certain whether the five French Super Etendard jets have arrived in Baghdad. However, their intended delivery has focused new attention on the Iran-Iraq conflict, often referred to as the "forgotten war" and now in its fourth year.

Although the economies of both warring countries have suffered serious setbacks, Iraq's losses have been greater owing to the drastic cut in its oil exports from three million barrels a day to less than a third. The Iraqis have denied Iraqi oil access through the Strait of Hormuz. At the same time in 1982 the Syrians, who side with the Iraqis in the Gulf conflict, closed Iraq's pipeline running through their country to the Mediterranean. As a result Iraq now has only one outlet for its oil exports: the pipeline running through Turkey carrying some 700,000 barrels a day.

This drastic fall in oil revenue plus the increased expenditure on defence as a result of the war — US \$900 million a month — has meant that the Iraqi government has fallen drastically short of funds. Consequently a number of bills have remained unpaid. French construction firms, for example are owed somewhere in the region of US \$5 billion by the government in Baghdad.

President Saddam Hussein would therefore like to see an end to the conflict and the start of negotiations for peace with Iran. It is precisely for this reason that the Etendards have been ordered. Equipped with Exocet missiles and with their exceptional speed and sophistication, the Iraqis hope that by either using or at least threatening to use the Etendards against the enemy's oil installations and tankers, sufficient pressure will come to bear on the Iraqis to bring them to the negotiating table. At the same time it might also pressurise the Iraqis into opening the Strait of Hormuz to Iraqi oil exports thus bringing the two combatants to some form of economic parity.

France has a special interest in the outcome of events in the Gulf war. While private commercial French firms have large sums owing to them by the Iraqi government, Baghdad is also a lucrative market for the French arms industry accounting for over 40 per cent of all French arms sales to the Middle East. The types of French arms dispatched to Iraq have included Mirage fighter interceptors, the Crotale and Roland-2 land-mobile surface-to-air missiles, Puma and Gazelle military helicopters as well as anti-tank missiles.

Whether the Iraqis use the Etendards against the Iraqis is highly speculative. The Iraqis have warned that if the Iraqis bomb any of their oil installations then the use of the Strait of Hormuz would become unnecessary for the Iranian government. Given this situation the Iraqis will retaliate by mining the Straits which would render it unusable by any of the Gulf states as well as by bombing the oil installations of other Gulf countries in turn. In a recent radio broadcast the speaker of the Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani stressed "the day we cannot use our oil, the Persian Gulf will be of no value to us — because the only when we have oil... If we have no oil those parts will be of no valueless. We shall close

the gate (strait) so that we would all be deprived together, and this we can do..."

The closure of the Strait would mean a loss of oil exports to the Gulf region of about 8 1/2 — 9 million barrels a day — a sixth of the oil consumption of the non-communist world.

On 10 October the ruler of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan visited Iraq as the representative of the Gulf Arabs as well as Saudi Arabia in order to persuade President Saddam Hussein not to use the advanced jets to bomb Iran's oil terminal of Kharg Island. In return he is reported to have offered Iraq a big new loan.

Ultimately the Gulf states are relying on the West to help them out should Iran threaten the peaceful flow of their oil exports. Reflecting Omani security goals as a guardian of the Straits to a gathering at the Royal Insti-

tute of International Affairs, London 19 September, the Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs asserted that "should Iran attack the Strait, Oman will resist — but, Oman in such a situation will require its friends to give it military equipment and support". This would inevitably lead to Oman's principal arms supplier, notably Britain, stepping up arms supplies. Oman also has strong bilateral relations and military co-operation agreements with the US, who would also have to respond to any Omani request.

This is not a matter only for the Gulf states. The US and other western powers are concerned at the prospect of the conflict escalating both because it might disrupt the flow of oil to the West and also possibly lead to a superpower confrontation in the Gulf.

South/Third World Media

MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Search for bomb victims sends

BEIRUT — The search was pronounced virtually over Monday in the truck-bombed US Marine post, and the official spokesman for the American peacekeeping contingent put the latest casualty toll at over 230 dead, and over 70 wounded. "We're fairly confident we've got just about every body," said Major Robert Jordan, chief spokesman for the Marines, as searchers completed a ninth day of digging in the devastated post. "One or two bodies may still be in the rubble of what was the four-storey headquarters of the Marine Battalion Landing Team at Beirut's international airport, but indications are we've found every body we're going to find," he said. Police said no clues have been found yet about the identity of the terrorist who crashed a grey Mercedes truck laden with explosives into the lobby of the BLT headquarters on 23 October.

Israel in Lebanon

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that the United States has asked Israel to increase its involvement in Lebanon, Israel radio reported. Mr. Shamir made the disclosure to Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The radio's accounts of the Committee's meetings are usually authoritative. Shamir said the American request has not been discussed through formal channels. It did not elaborate on exactly what Israel was being asked to do.

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Denktash threatens to decare unilateral independence

By Juliet Pearce

NICOSIA — A rift is building up between Turkey and the Turkish-controlled northern portion of Cyprus over the latter's threats to make a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI).

The threats have intensified since May and have now taken a more ominous tone in the form of a formal Bill presented to the 40-member Turkish Cypriot Parliament. Although Turkey at first appeared to be backing the idea, it now expresses support for the continuation of the moribund dialogue between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The government in Ankara has notified its displeasure to Mr. Rauf Denkash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community and president of the Turkish-backed 'federated state' in the north of the island.

But some Turkish diplomats fear that, humiliated by a series of international snubs and frustrated by the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks, Mr. Denkash might simply go ahead without consulting the 'motherland'.

The consequences are difficult to assess. Most likely, Turkish Cyprus would become further isolated from the outside world, its economic contacts imperilled. Mr. Denkash has already issued an 'ultimatum' to Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou — whose government is

internationally recognised — demanding a summit meeting by the end of October.

Ankara strongly resents the linkage with Turkey's elections, on 6 November which would seem to imply its official blessing. But so far it has not used its ultimate weapons: stopping the financial subsidy equivalent to 60 per cent of the budget of northern Cyprus or withdrawing its troops, deployed in the north since the 1974 invasion.

Turkey maintains two under-strength infantry divisions or close to 20,000 men in northern Cyprus. These troops protect Turkey's strategic interests as well as the Turkish-Cypriot community. Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, a strong backer of the Greek-Cypriots, charges that the threat of independence is a 'new provocation, a new menace, which threatens to create a serious crisis, perhaps the most serious since 1974'.

The governments in Athens and on the Greek side of the Cypriot demarcation line have appealed to the permanent members of the UN Security Council to stop the threatened move by the Turkish Cypriots. There has been intense diplomatic activity involving the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

All major powers feel that the intercommunal talks should continue — regardless of the lack of results — and that independence of the north would create a serious crisis in the eastern Mediterranean.



Rauf Denkash

Above all, it would certainly heighten tension between Greece and Turkey, the area's traditional adversaries.

The latest threats by Mr. Denkash appear to have been caused by strained nerves after a visit to the European Parliament and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. He felt he had been snubbed when the council's Secretary-General, Franz Karasek, cancelled a scheduled appointment. He complained of 'arrogance' by council members and claimed they favoured the Greek side.

The Turkish-Cypriot leader wants to be treated by the Greek side as 'an equal partner', not merely as a representative of the Turkish minority on this island of 650,000. He feels that unless he meets Kyprianou face-to-face 'the Turkish-Cypriot side will be obliged to seek political recognition in the international field'.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar — who himself served with the UN in Cyprus — is once again trying to bridge the gap. Most diplomats feel that resumption of the de facto talks would at least help to lower the tension.

If Mr. Denkash goes ahead with what diplomats call a 'rash act', and sets up an 'independent state' without resources or essential infrastructure, it would be highly embarrassing to Turkey, already facing hostile international reaction to impending legislative elections in which all candidates have been hand-picked by the military.

Observer News Service

The Generals hold elections — Turks to vote on 6 November

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey will make a fresh attempt at parliamentary democracy with general elections on 6 November in a step designed to end three years of military rule.

To shape the government that is to succeed it, the military has carefully sifted through the lists of politicians allowed to participate and controlled the formation of new political parties.

But after allowing a relatively free campaign, with the only structure being that the military could not be criticized, pre-election polls show the Generals' favoured party may not win.

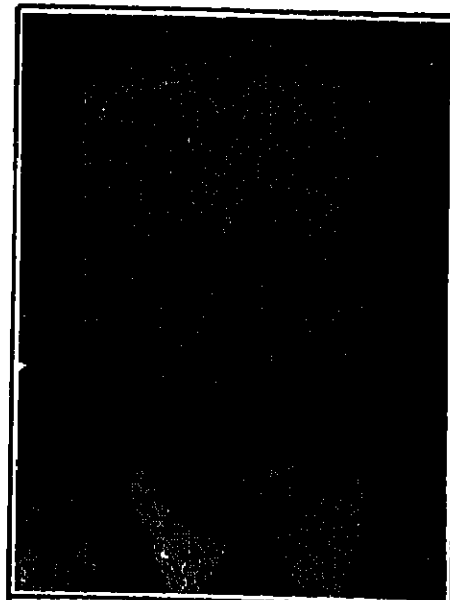
The military has intervened in the government three times since Turkey adopted multi-party politics in 1946: in 1960, 1971 and 1980. The first two times the military withdrew within two years, but this latest intervention has been the longest and most extensive.

When the military seized power in 1980, political violence was bordering on civil war, and clashes between factions of the extreme right and left were killing about 20 people a day. The Generals imposed martial law and 30,000 alleged terrorists and their sympathizers were jailed, while law and order was restored in factories, streets and schools.

The military outlawed all political parties and banned 242 prominent politicians from political activity for the ten years. Among them were former Premiers Süleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit. New leaders had to be found for these elections, and by exercising a veto power over party founders and parliamentary candidates, the Generals prevented the resurrection of old parties under different names.

Three parties were established five months ago and are in the race for the 400-member Parliament, which has one chamber. They are the centre-right Nationalist Democracy Party led by a retired General Turgut Özal, the free-enterprise oriented Motherland Party, led by Turgut Özal, and the centre-left Populist Party of Necmettin Erbakan, a former bureaucrat.

The Generals disqualified 12 other parties, and according to reliable sources, the military's scenario called for the centre-right Nationalist Democracy to



Gen. Evren

govern, while the centre-left Populist Party formed the main opposition.

But an independent public opinion poll taken last week showed Özal's Motherland Party was ahead — it was preferred by 27.3 per cent of those polled, the Populist Party had 13.6 per cent, and the Generals' favourite, the Nationalist Democracy Party, trailed with 12.4 per cent. To complicate matters for the Generals, two of the parties vied for participating in the election, the Social Democracy Party and the conservative Righteous Path Party, still have wide support and are reportedly using their nationwide organizations to urge voters to cast unmarked ballots.

The campaign started two weeks ago and the parties have distributed thousands of leaflets and advertised in the press. Campaign buses have been touring the countryside from dawn to dusk and party leaders have travelled throughout the country, using outdoor rallies and video recorders in village coffee houses to woo the largely uneducated, undecided and uninterested electorate.

The party leaders were given the television time to present their views and personalities in press conferences and a three-way debate.

Israel warns Lebanon to keep to withdrawal agreement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel has warned that its faith in future peace agreements with Arab states would be severely undermined if Lebanon backed out of the troops-withdrawal agreement.

A senior Israeli official, briefing reporters on condition he not be identified, timed the warning to coincide with the opening of the Lebanon Reconciliation Conference on Monday. Speaking after the regular weekly cabinet meeting which dealt with the Lebanon issue, the official also mentioned alleged Egyptian violations of the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

"It is important that Arab countries who sign agreements with Israel keep these agreements, that they don't yield to pressure from other Arab countries who want to annul the agreements with Israel," he said. Israel looks forward to signing agreements with all its neighbours, and what use will it be if all the agreements are broken," he added.

The 17 May accord, which provides for Israeli and Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon, is regarded here as one of the major Israeli achievements arising from the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who as foreign minister played a key role in negotiating the agreement, regards it as a litmus test of Lebanon's ability to resist Arab hardliners and live at peace with Israel.

Sixteen people face charges in Egypt

CAIRO — The State security prosecutor has charged 16 persons with attempting to overthrow the government through armed revolt and replacing it with a communist system.

State Prosecutor Mr. Agaa El-Araby said the Popular Movement Group had planned terrorist activities and assassinations of public figures in Egypt. In the indictment, he also said the group had links with Palestinian and Iranian organizations and that some of its members had been trained by Palestinians in Lebanon and Syria. The 16 defendants, two of whom are Palestinians, face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment and hard labour.

Reports about the cracking of a Communist group have been in the Egyptian press since last August. El-Araby said that following investigations, it was discovered that the group was divided into two main sections, a political division led by first defendant Ahmed Abdel-Fatah, and a military one led by Ahmed Abdel-Gawad El-Toumy.

El-Araby said El-Toumy travelled to Lebanon and Syria, where he received financial backing from the two Palestinians and received military training in how to manufacture explosives.

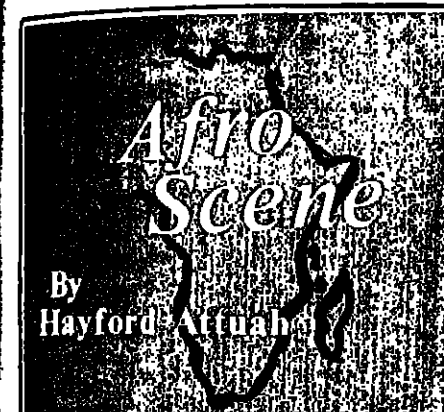
The indictment said that at least 25 persons with leftist-marxist inclinations were recruited by El-Toumy.

Saudi Prince Bandar, who has been mediating the Lebanon crisis, was quoted as saying the Lebanon-Lebanon agreement was the only major obstacle to reconciliation and could be circumvented by submitting an amended version to the Lebanese parliament.

The Paris daily 'Le Monde' quoted him as saying it would be a tragedy if the Lebanese government, under pressure from the United States and Israel, grasps at an accord which has no chance of working because its execution depends on a third party, Syria.

The Israeli official accused Syria of using force, occupation and threats to pressure Lebanon into breaking the agreement with Israel. The Cabinet also discussed the positions it will take in talks this week with a visiting US delegation headed by Under Secretary of State Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger.

The official said Israel detected a change in American policy. He said he does not think the Americans would allow Israel playing a more active role in Lebanon. But the Israeli English daily the 'Jerusalem Post' quoted Mr. Eagleburger as having told a US Jewish leader that Washington should strengthen ties and co-operation with Israel, because it was the only deterrent force in the Middle East, especially in light of the deteriorating Lebanese situation.



South Africa and her neighbours

OF ALL the problems facing the Southern African nation of Mozambique none disturbs President Samora Machel more than what is considered as 'aggression' from South Africa.

On several occasions, Mozambique has been the target of military attacks by South Africa. The latter claims that Mozambique is the haven for the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) the black nationalist group fighting for the elimination of apartheid and the formation of a majority government in South Africa.

All attacks by South Africa therefore were aimed at destroying the bases of the ANC inside Mozambique territory where it is supposed to be organizing terrorist activities. But most of these attacks leave much to be desired after they take place. South African jet fighters strafe villages and towns inside Mozambique indiscriminately and inflict casualties on innocent men, women and children.

One of such air raids took place in May this year following the bomb explosion at the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria killing a number of people most of them air force personnel. The Pretoria regime retaliated ruthlessly by bombing the town of Matola in Mozambique suspected to be an ANC hideout.

A more recent incident took place on 17 October when South African soldiers entered Mozambique and destroyed an information and planning centre belonging to the ANC and wounding five people in the process.

Another African country that has been suffering as a result of South African actions is Lesotho. In March this year, South Africa imposed a partial blockade on this landlocked country located inside South Africa. Lesotho is accused of providing sanctuary for the ANC 'fugitives' who use the country as a launching-pad for guerrilla activities. This action brought Lesotho on its knees economically.

South Africa demanded that some 500 people known to be members of the ANC be expelled from Lesotho before the embargo was lifted. Since there was no alternative for poor Lesotho, its Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan had to agree to the demand. Lesotho arranged with the United Nations to evacuate these people to Mozambique, Tanzania and neighbouring Swaziland. Before then, Lesotho's capital Maseru, had been the scene of a massive South African air raid on ANC installations which left so many dead.

Lesotho like Mozambique, faces economic problems. These air raids whose aftermath is destruction have made worse the economies of these countries.

What the South African government has failed to realise all along is that, no amount of raids and attacks on the ANC can destroy the Council. The imprisonment for life of its former leader Mr. Nelson Mandela rather increased the tempo of the Council's activities. Besides the ANC, are a number of black nationalist organizations who also have the same objectives as the ANC. This means opposition to apartheid can never be stifled.

Prime Minister Botha should recognize this fact and change his government's policies.

Missiles raise chances of accidents

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON — American cruise missiles expected to arrive for deployment in Britain next month will sharply raise the chances of a nuclear accident, according to a study published on 24 October.

The study, by a British electronics design engineer, Tim Williams, recalls accidents at Palomares (Spain) in 1966 and Thule (Greenland) in 1968, in which the destruction of nuclear warheads caused contamination over a wide area.

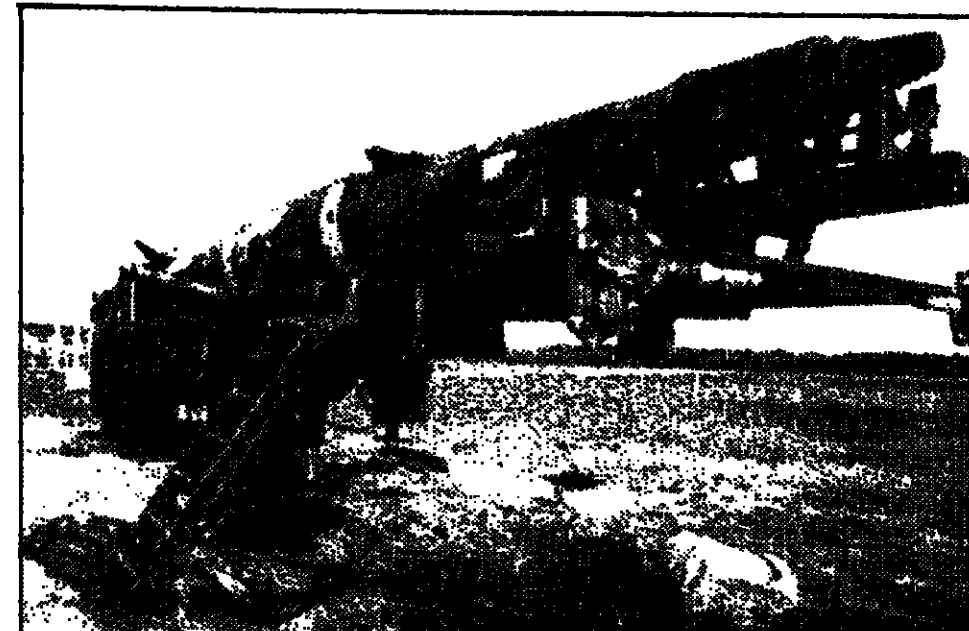
According to Williams, the cruise missile warhead with its high-explosive 'trigger' is located next to the jet fuel in the missile. 'An accident which involved the burning of this fuel might detonate the high explosive in the heat. The explosion would destroy the missile and pierce the launcher assembly's armour cladding. The plutonium inventory of several kilograms would be vapourised and dispersed on the wind over the surrounding countryside. Plutonium 239 has a half-life of 24,131 years; speck of dust weighing one microgram, if ingested or inhaled, is enough to induce fatal cancer.'

When an American B-52 carrying four H-bombs crashed at Palomares 1,750 tonnes of contaminated earth had to be removed. At Thule, after a similar accident, 237,000 cubic feet of ice and snow had to be removed to a storage site in the United States.

The British government has said that on exercises only dummy warheads will be carried when cruise missile launchers are driven outside their two bases. But in a real alert when missile convoys would be dispersed, they would have to carry live warheads.

Williams suggests that the huge 35-ton launch vehicles, designed to be driven on the right, will be prone to accidents travelling on the left along British country roads. Last November an accident involving a Pershing I transporter caused 1,200 residents to be evacuated from the village of Waldprechtsmeier in West Germany.

A more remote but obviously graver danger is that of the accidental arming of



Pershing II missile — deployment in Western Europe has generated heat

a warhead, leading to a nuclear explosion. The design requirement is that the weapon should have less than a one-in-a-million chance of exploding during an accident. This figure is 'rather dubious,' says Williams.

Arming depends on the operation of the so-called Permissive Action Link (PAL), in which two separate coded signals have to be transmitted to separate switches. One signal is generated by the combined action of two launch officers, the other by a microprocessor-controlled arming sequence when the device believes that 24 operations have been carried out in flight. Says Williams: 'Reliance on microprocessor control for a function as critical as this is risky. A latent, undiscovered software bug could bypass the sequences completely, allowing the missile to be armed at launch; a hardware bug could do the same... The speed with which the

software has been developed means that latest bugs are a real possibility.'

There have been numerous complaints about quality control of hardware components during the missile's development programme. In February one of the largest US semiconductor makers was removed from the list of approved suppliers after admitting taking short cuts in testing military components.

Litton Industries, makers of the inertial guidance system, have reported unacceptably high numbers of integrated circuits arriving from the manufacturers in a condition unable to withstand moisture. And the prime contractors, General Dynamics, have been criticised for overall quality control following the failure of aerodynamic components to operate. Such failures could cause missiles to crash close to the launch area.

Observer News Service

Journalists for NATO war games in Germany

By Ian Mather

LONDON — A unique and in some respects bizarre dress rehearsal for World War Three takes place this week. For the first time since the Suez operation 27 years ago British journalists are to be put into military uniform and sent to the front.

The front is in West Germany where, as is their wont at this time of year when the harvest has been gathered in and the farmers don't object too much, the red hordes invade and NATO scrambles to hurl them back behind the Iron Curtain.

These are just NATO war games, of course, although the aim is always to make the manoeuvres as realistic as possible. This year, to add to the realism, the Ministry of Defence is trying out its procedures for journalists who would want to accompany the British forces in Germany into battle.

The 56 media persons who have applied to do so are to be given official accreditation after which they will be provided with uniforms which have shoulder flashes saying 'Defence Correspondent' and then flown to Germany in a Hercules to report the action.

Since the next war is considered certain to produce what is known as an 'integrated battlefield', that is one with nuclear and chemical weapons as well as conventional weapons flying about, the correspondents will also have to learn how to wear full protective clothing.

They will also be given rations and have to cook their own meals on field stoves and sleep in bivouacs. The idea stems from the Falklands conflict when as the Ministry readily admits there were frequent problems between the media and their so-called 'minders.' Ministry of Defence press officers whose duties were to escort journalists, and censor and arrange transmission of their copy.

The journalists will be taken first to the headquarters of the Welsh Guards at Pirbright, Surrey, and then to an area near

Hameln in Germany where the British First Armoured Division playing the role of the so-called 'blue' force last week began defending a chunk of West Germany against an 'orange' attack conducted by other British troops.

Crimes or the reporting of the Battle of the Somme.

But the ministry insists that it is still learning and that the book of rules is not a final version. It admits that fact and fiction may become inextricably mixed, but that there is nothing it can do to stop the reporters writing stories about 'real' events, such as a 'real' mass breakdown of British tanks should it occur.

Neither will there be full censorship of correspondents' stories as happened in the Falklands. A censorship study group, set up by the government, has been studying this problem for six months and will report soon.

One item in the ministry's guidance list for those taking part is unlikely to be relevant should a genuine war start in Europe. It is suggested that journalists take with them a certain amount of German currency for 'duty fees.'

ONS

Romanian friar, two others beatified

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II has beatified a Romanian for the first time, a Spanish Basque youth and a Sicilian doctor in an open-air mass at St. Peter's Square.

The ceremony, which took place before 70,000 pilgrims and tourists gathered under cloudy skies, also marked the first large-scale pilgrimage by Romanians to Rome since 1948, Vatican officials said.

Beatification is the first step to possible sainthood. It allows local dioceses to venerate the blessed person and to honour, the person with special ceremonies and shrines.

In his homily, the Pope said Capuchin Friar Jeremiah of Walchia, who became the first Romanian blessed, had established a bridge between the peoples and the Christian churches of his time.

Friar Jeremiah, who was born on 29 June 1556, came to Italy at age 20 and gave extraordinary proofs of charity working for 40 years for the sick and poor of the Naples area, the pope said.

Several hundred flag-waving pilgrims from Romania cheered as the Pope saluted them in their native language. The other two beatified were Domingo Illurrate Zubero, a Basque who died in 1927 at age 26, and Sicilian doctor and priest Giacomo Cusmano (1834—1888).

Albania seeks ties with Italy

After 40 years in isolation

By Peter Jarocki

ROME (ONS) — Albania, the hermit Communist dictatorship ruled by 75-year-old Enver Hoxha, has been making high-level diplomatic overtures to Italy.

At the end of September, during the United Nations General Assembly, the Albanian Foreign Minister, Reis Malile, took the initiative in meeting the Italian Foreign Secretary, Giulio Andreotti. He followed that up with a short visit to Italy for more talks about trade and future relations.

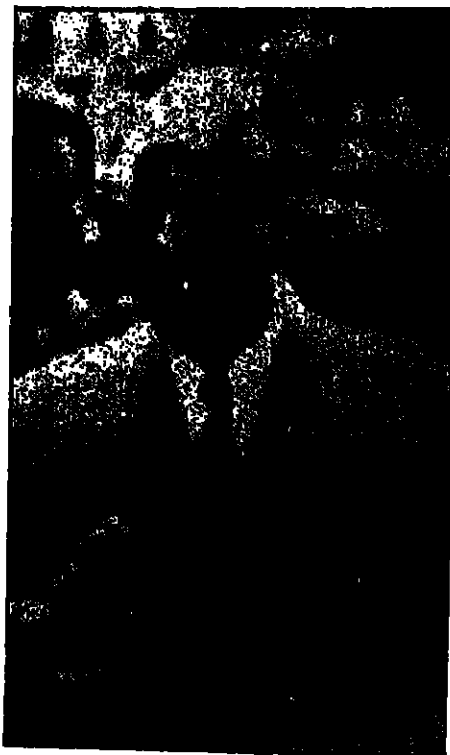
Hoxha's 40 years of isolationism have cut his nation off from the rest of the planet. At present his only acknowledged political friends are the Vietnamese. China and the USSR are regarded as enemies because they have failed to come up to Hoxha's standard of Communist doctrinal purity.

Historically, Albania's relations with Italy have never been as bad as with its other neighbours (Yugoslavia, Greece and further back Turkey), although the Italians heavily blotted their copybook under Mussolini when they invaded the country in 1939. After the war, the Italians tried to repair the damage and in the 1950s agreed to war reparations and a settlement of a property dispute to Albania's satisfaction.

When in 1961 Hoxha officially broke off with Khrushchev's 'revisionist' Soviet Union, the decision was a gift to NATO in general and Italy in particular. It meant the end of the embryonic Soviet military base on the bay of Valone, a mere 56 kilometres away from the Italian coastline.

Since that time the Italians' main objective has been to prevent any possible military presence in Albania of the Warsaw Pact countries. In the last five years, Hoxha has followed a policy of cautious opening up towards a variety of countries, mainly Italy, Greece, Turkey and Romania. The aim has been to replace Chinese aid, cut off in 1974, with economic, industrial and commercial ties, but diversifying the trade sufficiently to avoid dependence.

Italy has assumed the most important role. It is easily the most technically advanced of Albania's neighbours and the least disliked. Trade with Italy now amounts to \$100 million a year, and it is thought this could quintuple soon when a commercial ferry service opens up between Otranto in Italy and Valone in Albania. In the spring of this year the first



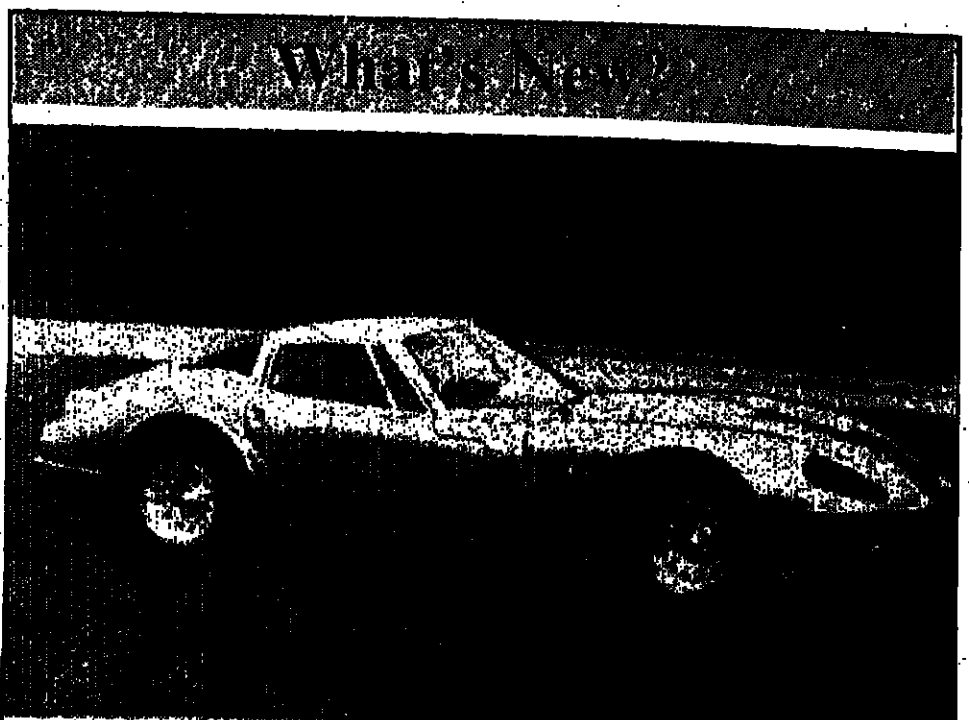
Enver Hoxha

passenger sea link with Albania for decades came into service with a weekly ferry from Trieste to Albania's main port of Durres.

Over the years the Italians have strengthened their cultural relations with Albania. In addition to an annual programme of exhibitions, the two countries have developed an educational exchange programme. The Italians have had to accept that Albania refuses to contract debts in conventional credit facilities and insists on barter. For example, in exchange for building hydro-electric power stations in Albania, Italy is prepared to take Albanian chrome, copper, iron and electricity — on Albanian terms — because it considers it a price worth paying for keeping Albania militarily neutral.

Albania's latest diplomatic move at such high level — Reis Malile is Hoxha's No. 2 after the mysterious elimination two years ago of his right-hand man Mehmet Shehu — represents a triumph for Italy's low-key but persistent and able diplomacy.

Albania might only be, as an Italian King once disparagingly remarked, 'four stones', but these stones are strategically important.



NO MISTAKING the lines — it's the irrepressible Marcos, this time in its latest guise as the Mantula, the 1984 version which manages to shoe horn under that long vintage '64 bonnet the Rover 3.5 engine coupled to a five-speed gearbox.

The Mantula, which does 0-60 in six seconds and has a top speed of 150 mph, will be unveiled at Motorfair at Earls Court later this month. The DIY price is expected to be around JD 4,000-5,000 for a built-up model.

IN BRIEF

● MOSCOW — Ice floes have trapped a large fleet of Soviet vessels in the Arctic shipping route the second time in a month. Radio Moscow said four ice-breakers were working to break the ships out of the ice, but did not say how many ships were involved. It said the fleet was trapped near Cape Chelyuskin, named for a steamer trapped by ice in the region in 1934. It was not clear if the ships were from the fleets of as many as 80 ships that were trapped in the East Siberian and Chukchi Seas earlier last month, or where they were heading.

BANGKOK — Indochinese refugees are leaving Thai camps for permanent homes abroad at a faster rate than last year, according to the latest report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The report, dated 28 October said almost 32,600 refugees left Thai camps at the end of September compared to 33,090 during all of last year. More departures and fewer arrivals have cut the numbers of Indochinese in Thailand's UNHCR-run camps to 140,408 from 168,448 by September last year.

● HARARE — Private schools in Zimbabwe that have more white than black students by next year will be shut down, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned. Some church and private schools were raising fees to keep their doors closed to the average black child he charged. Mr. Mugabe told a rally in the eastern Wedza district that his government is preparing legislation to ban private schools that have a minority of blacks. 'The government paid all teachers salaries and gave per capita grants to private schools, so there was no reason for schools to charge as much as \$800 a term,' he said.

● NEW DELHI — China has accepted a long-standing Indian proposal to examine boundary disputes between the two countries on a sector-by-sector basis while not giving up its earlier package proposal, an Indian source said. The source, said Chinese delegates to the fourth round of border talks that concluded Sunday expressed that China has no objection to examining the border issue on a sector-by-sector basis for a comprehensive settlement. It said the result was encouraging enough for India to proceed with further discussions on the boundary disputes in the new and fifth round of negotiations to be held sometime next year in Peking.

GLASGOW — Workers in the state-run National Health Service have cut off blood supplies to a new US backed private hospital because they fear the blood may be sold to patients or shipped abroad, union officials said. The opening of Ross Hall Hospital, owned by the US health company American Medical International (AMI), has been postponed until next week. An administrator denied the postponement was due to the difficulty of getting blood. 'What we want is a categorical assurance that AMI, a multinational commercial concern, will not resell or ship abroad the blood fresh supplied to them,' said Mr. Gordon Craig, an official of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial staff.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's war on drug smugglers flying across the southern border is failing because of bungled coordination between agencies and a shortage of radar and pursuit aircraft, a congressional report says. The House Government Operations Committee said airborne smugglers succeed because government equipment is outdated or of little use and law enforcement agencies have difficulty coordinating their work. 'Efforts to date to respond to drug smuggling have been uncoordinated, inadequate and temporary,' said the report prepared by a subcommittee headed by Democratic Representative Glenn English.

Airlines find ways of checking fraud

Bid to crackdown on ticket con-men

By Robert Cockburn

LONDON — Stolen airline tickets are costing the hard-pressed industry \$500 million a year, according to the latest estimates. This massive new figure, five times greater than previous estimates, has brought accusations from the security section of the International Air Transport Association that careless airlines are helping organised crime to cash in on the racket to finance drug trafficking and gun-running.

Next week in Geneva a computer will be used for the first time to try to establish the full extent of losses in an attempt to adopt countermeasures.

Ticket fraud is the airlines' closest secret with carriers playing down its size, tolerating and even participating in malpractices in the fierce competition for passengers. According to a report being prepared by the head of security for British Airways, Denis Phipps, some 60 per cent of stolen tickets are used successfully with an average face value of \$4,500. In common with other carriers, BA will not admit to the amount lost by fraud, but it has 5,500 tickets listed as stolen this year. The Phipps report claims tickets are used to beat currency restrictions. 'An airline ticket is the best currency on earth,' said Rodney Wallis, head of security at IATA. 'What bank note is worth \$6,000?'

A trial run of the proposed IATA computer programme in Geneva saved a small Central American operator \$45,000 in four weeks by pinpointing the theft of stolen tickets in the United States.

In an industry that relies so heavily on checks, it is remarkable computer fraud detection relies instead on a fort-

nightly book called the Loss Prevention Bulletin which simply lists missing ticket numbers. Because tens of thousands are listed it is virtually impossible for any check-in staff to use the book effectively. In consequence only one or two tickets are ever found for every 100 stolen.

British Caledonian stands out from the industry for its anti-fraud efforts and its willingness to discuss losses. 'From January to September of this year we lost more than 400 tickets from two incidents,' said BCal's John Peters. 'Not every ticket will be used but it only takes one really big fraud and half a million pounds is gone.'

The Phipps report to British Airways states: 'A typical example is the sale of burglaries of travel agents' premises in London where a total of over 1,000 tickets of major carriers were stolen.'

'These tickets were disposed in the United States and by one gang in Madrid. The blank stolen tickets were written out for a high face value and falsely validated.'

The majority were then laundered. That is, exchanged for legal tickets on another carrier, thus giving the criminals possession of a valid ticket of high face value which is not on any blacklist. This laundering process has been known to involve as many as 16 exchanges in order to throw investigators off the trail.

While security is likely to be entrusted to computers in the future, obtaining tickets by computer fraud has already happened. Last year an Argentine trader gave himself \$1 million worth of tickets by breaking into several airlines' computers from a public toilet in Buenos Aires, then collecting the tickets from a local travel agent.

Observer News Service

Politicians play for fame, survival

By Denzil Peirls

WITH HIS Central American policy grievously wounded, President Reagan has sent for the doctor, Henry Kissinger. Dr Kissinger's inclination is to give his patient the prescription the patient would like to be offered. Kissinger has never been an inventor of policies. He is the craftsman who works to the design of the man who has employed him. The opening to China, for instance, was the innovation of President Nixon. Kissinger contrived to get the cameras focused on him through the sensational style he put on the execution of that policy. It was the same with the opening to the Soviet Union — again a Nixon initiative. In the Paris negotiations with the Vietnamese, Kissinger built up his image with style rather than substance.



His masters voice

Kissinger's political strategy is rooted in an anachronistic view of crisis management. It is derived from the Congress of Vienna, which was designed to restore a European world disrupted by the Napoleonic wars. The presumption was that a concordat among the major powers could keep the peace permanently. Kissinger had this thesis in mind for Central America when he met Gabriel Valdes, Chile's Foreign Minister, in June 1969.

At that time, the destabilisation of Chile by the Central Intelligence Agency was a covert US operation. According to Seymour M. Hersh, author of *The Price of Power*, Kissinger in the White House, Valdes was taken by Kissinger to see Nixon. Valdes told Nixon that Latin America was sending back US \$3.80 for every US \$1 in US aid. Nixon challenged the statistic. He was told by Valdes that the figure had come from a major US bank. 'As I delivered my speech,' Valdes later reported.

'Kissinger was looking at me as if I were a strange animal.' Lunch the next day, according to Hersh, was an unpleasant meeting. Kissinger began by declaring: 'Mr Minister, you made a strange speech. You come here speaking of Latin America, but this is not important. Nothing important can come from the South. History has never been produced in the South. The axis of history starts in Moscow, goes to Bonn, crosses over to Washington and then goes to Tokyo. What happens in the South is of no importance. You're wasting our time.' Little that the best laid plans for a grand concert of the super and major powers can be upset.

Dramatic gesture

In India, politicians persistently fail to acknowledge yet another truism: that history repeats itself first as tragedy and then as farce. So socialist leader Chandrasekhar has given a repeat performance, but on a grandiose scale, of one of Mahatma Gandhi's dramatic acts — the salt march to Dandi.

Walking in the shadow of Gandhi, Chandrasekhar said his mission was to acquire knowledge of the living conditions of the landless peasantry. A veteran of

many years' socialist activity and agitation, he should have known that his own constituency would be a microcosm of sub-continental India.

The man who has modelled himself on one aspect he borrowed from Gandhi — a flair for the dramatic gesture — did not observe the Gandhian precept that the



Walking in the shadow of Gandhi

ends do not justify the means. Chandrasekhar has linked himself with several politicians who are not sincerely committed to the liberation of the masses from their misery.

Racial chauvinism

Of all Sri Lanka's leaders who had to deal with the suppurating sore of Sinhala-Tamil race resentments, which erupted in rioting on 25 July, President Junius Jayewardene had the best opportunity to cure it. He had the confidence of the moderate Tamil leaders, and his continuous consultations with some of them openly and discreetly, gave evidence of his determination to meet the just demands of the Tamils within a single state. With total command of his party, Jayewardene could have ignored the Sinhala wardens within it who hoped to make their political career out of atavistic prejudices. More importantly, he had his eye on economic development, which would have mitigated the frustrations of Tamil as well as Sinhala unemployed.

Jayewardene belonged to a generation of westernised elites who functioned without regard to race, religion or caste. When I met him early this year, he recalled how the Sinhalese had once demonstrated their gratitude to Tamil leaders. It was after martial law was imposed by the British in 1915, with the Sinhalese almost exclusively the victims of repression. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan had campaigned in Britain among MPs and other influential personalities to get redress for the Sinhalese. On his return home, said Jayewardene, leading Sinhalese politicians, young professionals and students had drawn Ramanathan's car all the way from the harbour to his house, about four miles away. Jayewardene, then a law student, was one of these.

Hooligans rewarded

As president, Jayewardene has made one serious error which, in a sense, contributed to the violence of the race riots.

True, the bestialities of the July rioting such as pouring petrol over a Tamil and then setting fire to him had their precedents in 1957. The looting and the arson were horrifyingly familiar. Jayewardene did not come down hard on government party factions with their own good squads. One of them is a minister and another is an MP with virulent racist views. Their toughs were used against strikers — such as bank clerks, dockers, hotel workers, students — or against critics of the regime. The most conspicuous of the latter type of bullyboy activity was the brutal assault, at a meeting on a university professor and playwright who was the catalyst for a cultural resurgence which began in 1956. He was questioning some recent developments which appeared to be damaging to the national personality. Equally outrageous was the intimidation of three Supreme Court judges who had given a verdict against a police

officer accused of violating the civic rights of a former woman MP. Mobs arrived in buses to demonstrate outside the homes of the judges. Police were not sent to disperse them, with the excuse that telephone lines were not operating. But more shattering to the nation's moral fibre was the news that the officer who had been reprimanded by the judges was promoted. In other words, his illegal behaviour was given implicit government endorsement.

The Sri Lankan middle classes were shocked that the Jayewardene regime should have rewarded the offending policeman, especially since the president came from a family of lawyers which had included two Supreme Court judges and a Queen's Counsel who has been most active in defence of civil liberties and who was an aspirant to a seat in the International Commission of Jurists.

(South/Third World media)

US politicians outline Middle East policies in campaign

THE RACE of the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 is already nearing a critical point, and candidates are outlining their positions on the Middle East with clarity, if not acuity. Recent campaign speeches by Senator John Glenn and former Senator George McGovern offer strikingly differing stands on major issues concerning the Middle East.

Glenn's speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York recently offered a singularly parochial and ill-thought-out analysis of the situation in the Middle East that included a number of troubling contradictions. His outline of the nature of Arab-Israeli conflict appears to have gone no further than expedient

McGovern chastised those Democrats who met at a mid-term convention in Philadelphia in June 1982 where they passed a resolution in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that praised Israel as a resister of terror and a maker of peace. 'This is not the way to treat a friend who has gone astray. We should have done Israel the honour of rebuking her current leaders for betraying the high traditions of the Israeli nation and the great ideals of Judaism.'

Gambling with Armageddon

McGovern strongly criticises American involvement in Lebanon and seems to advocate a precipitous withdrawal of American forces when he states categorically that he would 'take advantage of the first cease-fire or lull in the fighting to withdraw our marines' from Lebanon. He assails also the 'surrender of the War Powers Act by some Congressional leaders who are proposing to give the President a blank check to use American marines in Lebanon any way he sees fit for the next year-and-a-half.' In doing so, he asserts, Congress is acceding to a concept analogous to that found in the Gulf of Tonkin resolution during the Vietnam era. 'We are flirting with the lives not only of twelve-hundred marines,' he says, 'we are gambling with Armageddon.'

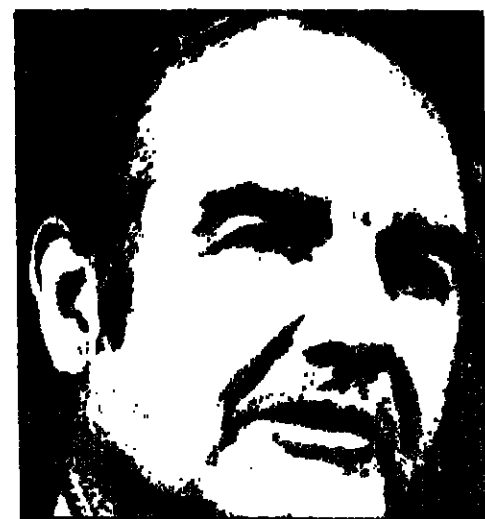
McGovern concludes that a 'police role' in the Middle East should be handled by the United Nations rather than by Soviet or American soldiers. The United Nations force should be composed of 'soldiers from States without a heavy investment in the Middle East, such as Sweden, Austria, India and Australia.'

American silence on realities

McGovern offers an oversimplified analysis of the situation in Lebanon itself, characterizing it simply as a confrontation in which 'the Phalangists who control Beirut are now trying to crush other religious groups in Lebanon including the Druze and Shi'ite Muslims.' He sees the Phalangists as 'involving the American Marines and the prestige of the United States on their side under the pretence that they are really helping America beat the Russians.' This, McGovern says, is 'a device that has been used to exploit American power and prestige by one political opportunist after another ever since World War II,' including Samozin in Nicaragua, Marcos in the Philippines, Pinochet in Chile, and Diem in South Vietnam.

McGovern asserts that the United States has been 'silent too long on the realities of the Middle East.' He emphasized that he 'would not commit American troops or American aid to support either Israeli actions or Arab actions that are at cross-purposes with the fundamental values and interests of America.'

(Focus)



George McGovern

praise for Israel and castigation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The pillar of Glenn's policy as outlined in the speech is a commitment to Israel that does not truly take into account the rights or aspirations of any other peoples of the region. Glenn is concerned with scrupulously keeping American commitments to Israel. However, he seems curiously unconcerned with long standing and clearly stated US policy toward the occupied territories — policy which many Arab states not unreasonably had assumed as reliable.

Former Senator McGovern, on the other hand, offers a clear contrast to Glenn's unevenhandedness concerning Israel. Although he acknowledges that as president he would 'bend every resource to insure the survival of the State of Israel,' McGovern does not hesitate to criticise Israel when criticism is due. 'But God Almighty weighs all peoples and nations on the same scale of justice,' McGovern told the Maine Democratic Presidential Conference in Augusta, Maine recently. 'And just as I spoke out in the 1960's against American involvement in Vietnam, so do I deplore the shattering Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the rash settlements policy on the West Bank of the Jordan.'

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Peace in Lebanon

LEADERS OF the Lebanese warring factions have gathered in Geneva this week for a national reconciliation conference which is seeking to find solutions to the long drawn political crisis plaguing the country, and which has on more than one occasion led to civil war.

The world is waiting anxiously for the outcome of this conference which to many observers is the last chance for peace in this small but strategic Eastern Mediterranean nation. When Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was interviewed in Geneva on his arrival for the conference, and he said "my country is dying", he really meant it for in reality, Lebanon is on the brink of "death".

Events in Lebanon during the past year have been very chaotic — the worse one being the Israeli invasion in June 1982. The Israelis entered Lebanon to chase away PLO fighters but the effect of this invasion was not felt by the PLO alone but by all Lebanese. When the confusion created by the invasion died down and the question of troop withdrawal came up, Israel insisted that the Syrian troops who are in Lebanon on the mandate of Arab nations also withdraw simultaneously.

The troop withdrawal agreement arranged by US Secretary of State George Shultz between Lebanon and Israel on 17 May was condemned by many, notably the Lebanese opposition groups and Syria. This agreement is one of the most sensitive issues if not the most important on the agenda of the current conference in Geneva.

Israel, fearing Gemayel would be forced to renounce the agreement warned Lebanon on the eve of the opening of the conference not to do such a thing. It threatened to close the border in southern Lebanon on the Awali river line where it now has its troops should Lebanon decide to pull out of the agreement.

This threat is by all considerations illegal, because Israel has no right to tell Lebanon what to do. The Gemayel government which signed the agreement represents a faction in Lebanon. Whatever is decided in Geneva will be a collective decision of all Lebanese leaders in their efforts to find solutions to the problems of their country.

If a pullout from the agreement is the gateway to peace in Lebanon, then let it be. But if Israel goes ahead to annex southern Lebanon as it threatens to do then it is the responsibility of the Arab world and the world in general to secure the independence of Lebanon.

Inspiring South-South plans

A KUWAITI economist, speaking at an Arab conference on the aluminium industry, recently urged Arab countries to "work towards achieving an integrated aluminium industry in co-operation with developing countries which possess large bauxite deposits," according to a new report received here this week.

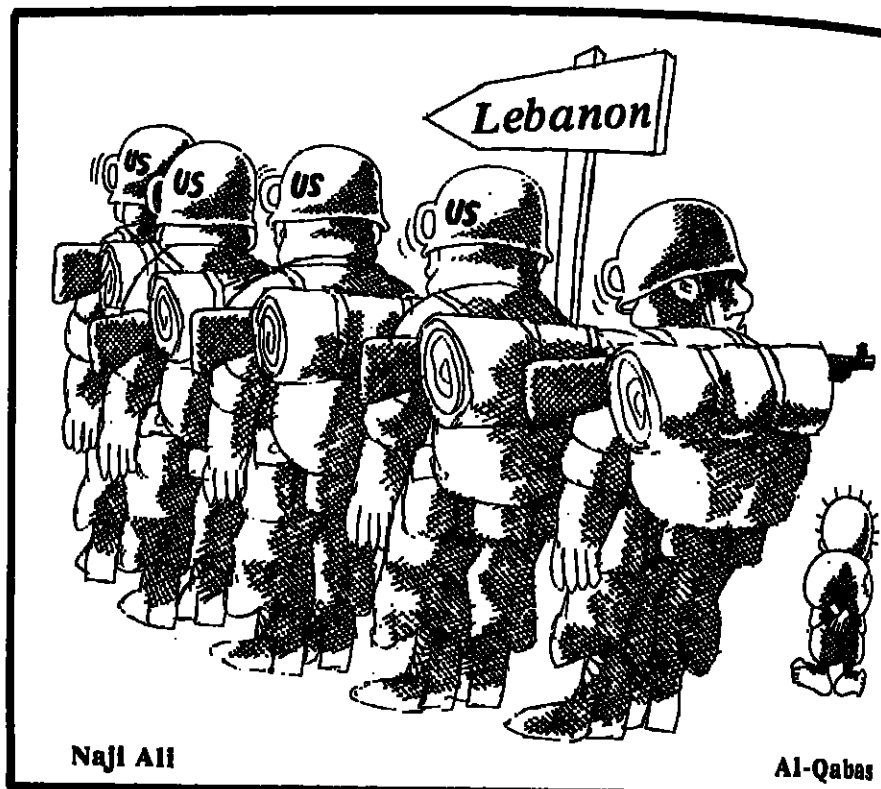
The speaker, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Sager, pointed out that aluminium was one of the most important non-petroleum industries in the Gulf. The region exports most of its production of the raw metal, but imports large quantities of finished aluminium products from abroad. This paradox is in itself enough to call for development of the indigenous industry.

The call for co-operation with other states, however, is just as important. Some developing countries have large amounts of bauxite, the basic material from which aluminium is extracted; but do not have the resources to develop them. Oil-producing Gulf countries have considerable financial resources. They also have a need to find industries which will serve as a source of income after the high price of petroleum drops or their reserves begin to run out.

By making the right investment in the right place at this time, these oil countries could help to change the future shape of the world, both for their own good and for others'. This venture to develop the aluminium industry (to which Jordan will soon be able to contribute one of the feeder elements from the fertiliser plant in Aqaba) could serve as a strategic lever.

If Arab and other developing countries manage to work together in this way to their mutual benefit, it will serve as a model of South-South co-operation to inspire further efforts in other fields. It is one way to break out of the economic and political dependence on the so-called great powers of the world to which we have been subject for so long.

As a great man once said, "Give me a lever and a place to stand, and I can move the world."



Superiority complex leads world to disaster

By G. K. Nair
Star Staff Writer

IRONICALLY THE world passes through eventually triggered violence. Hundreds of fresh conflicts and terrorism detonated by the superpowers to safeguard their "strategic" interests, rather to show their superiority over the other.

People all over the world are afraid of a possible confrontation between the superpowers—the US and the Soviet Union which if it takes place can annihilate the entire world. Besides, people especially those in the Third World out of fear, urge for a meeting of the United Nations to find solutions for the deteriorating world situation.

But neither the United Nations nor the Non-aligned group have succeeded in persuading the world's nuclear superpowers, the US and the USSR, to settle their differences. This failure, attributable to the superpowers' insistence on their own theories has culminated in their decision to go ahead with the missiles deployment.

There seems to be no regard for the United Nations nowadays. This prestigious organisation of the world has almost all including the superpowers. All the member states are bound to honour the UN's decisions, however it does not seem to be so these days. Even the Secretary General of the UN, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar is disappointed by its isolation and is resorting to predicaments. But the organisation is not to blame for its failure, instead the superpowers who control the UN with their vetoes and money.

The recent American veto against a resolution on Israeli settlements on West Bank is an example of how the veto can be misused by those who have it. Whatever be the problems, however important they are if they affect an ally of a superpower, then automatically the veto comes in. Gravity of the issue is immaterial to them. It can be said that the use of the veto renders the UN ineffective in many ways.

Another area where the UN has been sidestepped is Lebanon. The "great" powers took control of the area on their own initiative and are trying to solve a problem which falls under the jurisdiction of the world body. A UN peacekeeping force made up of neutral nations — those without any strategic interest in the region — would have been more effective than the MNF. The MNF presence is not welcomed by the majority of the people in the area and as well as all over the world.

Notwithstanding the great powers embarked in Lebanon on the pretext of peace keeping which they failed to carry out and

Kamel Abu Jaber



US policy: A view from the Middle East

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THOUGH SEEMINGLY unrelated, the regional and international events of this week are in fact connected. Whether one considers the invasion of Grenada, the violence in Lebanon, the continued Iran-Iraq conflict, Afghanistan, or the Arab-Israeli conflict: all of these, one way or another reflect the tension between the two major superpowers, the breakdown of détente and regression into the chilly atmosphere of the cold war. To you in the US your first threat seems to be the Soviet Union while our first threat is Israel.

No attempt will be made here to go into a general discussion of the foreign policy of the two superpowers, their strategy, methodology or their rights or wrongs. Rather, we wish to focus on the policy of the United States with regard to the Middle East region.

At this juncture in history several considerations underline our examination. First is the fact that this is the beginning of an election year for the presidency of the United States, one-third of its Senate and the entire House of Representatives. Second is the renewed, or seemingly renewed interest of the present US administration to review its policies with regard to the region and perhaps revive the Reagan initiative. Third, and within the region itself, two developments are worth noting. One is the convened Lebanese Reconciliation Conference in Geneva and two is the willingness of the United Nations Security Council to mediate the Iran-Iraq war.

While little hope should be attached to the outcome of either effort, at least they are a step in the right direction and should act as an impetus for the United States to intensify its efforts for reaching a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The stated interests of the United States in the Middle East as any ordinary textbook on American foreign policy will indicate, include the following: the continued flow of oil to the west, maintaining stability in the region, preserving close contact with friendly countries in the region, keeping the Soviet Union out of the area or at least maintaining its influence at its lowest level, and finally maintaining its special relationship with the state of Israel.

Would it seem too simplistic to suggest that all of these interests are closely related to the Arab-Israeli conflict? That had Israel not existed in the first place, or had it been made to abandon its expansionist and aggressive policies, there would be little or no danger to the continued flow of oil everywhere; that stability would prevail in the region and that there would be little danger of Soviet "penetration" as some American writers call any Soviet presence in the Middle East. Incidentally, why is it not "penetration" the other way around?

No Arab today would even dream that the United States abandon its "special" relationship with Israel, though it puzzles him to no end that Israel is supported right or wrong and without any serious reservations. Perhaps no message can reach one whose mind has already been closed to all but one line of thinking. But then the effort, even if only to maintain one's sanity and sense of direction ought to be made.

A mediator or a peace maker should not, indeed cannot be truly what he claims to be when he makes himself the mouthpiece and the defender of one side and in essence the adversary of the other. While we support that all non-Lebanese forces leave Lebanon, it should be noted that Syria was asked to go into Lebanon while Israel was and remains an invader. Surely someone must realize that Syria is a member of the Arab League, and is after all, an Arab country like Lebanon while Israel is not.

In pushing for the conclusion of the Camp David agreement, former President Carter ignored Syria, Jordan, the PLO, indeed the whole Arab world. In pushing for the conclusion of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May, 1983 President Reagan ignored Syria, Jordan the PLO, etc. Neither agreement brought peace nor stability to the region, because in both cases the heart of the problem, a meaningful, just and honourable conclusion of the Palestine problem, was ignored. Both of these agreements brought further instability, divisiveness and violence to the region.

It would seem appropriate at this time for the United States to take into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union as well as Europe must be involved in any serious consideration of the future of the region. Both were for too long, isolated from such consideration and while the periphery is important, it is the resolution of the Palestine issue that will bring stability. That is why the Palestinian right to self-determination is very important. The Reagan initiative must be expanded to include these principles as well as to insist on Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights. In addition, no peace will be permanent if the Israeli forces are not withdrawn from Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Grenada

ONE OF the ever-famous masterpieces of world literature is the novel "Don Quixote" by the Spanish celebrated writer, Cervantes, who flourished in the sixteenth-seventeenth century era, and who, with several other men of thought, letters and adventure, paved the way towards the establishment of the European Renaissance.

He began his work "Don Quixote," as a burlesque of the romances of medieval chivalry which were losing their popularity at the time. But the chief character of the novel, Don Quixote, came to become by and by the example of eccentricity best represented by what is known as the Quixotic mood. The champion of the defunct chivalry of the Middle Ages found himself committed to fight the battles of a lost cause. In the tradition of the medieval knights, he had to fight in honour of a mistress he chose for himself and going by the name of Dulcinea del Toboso.

Several were the battles he fought against imaginary foes of chivalry, symbolized by windmills sometimes and embodied in a flock of sheep at other times. In every battle, he came off hurt and thus causing the cause of chivalry to get scathed, too. The only person who responded to Don Quixote's calling was Sancho Panza, "a curious mixture of credulity and shrewdness," lured by his master "with the governorship of an island. Panza was a dove who rode on a donkey to join the battles of the hero.

It seems that the Quixotic mood dies hard. It was this Quixotic mood that in the recent history of the modern world brought Mussolini to the forefront of Italian politics and perhaps of world politics for some time. Like Don Quixote, he believed that he fought for the revival of defunct Roman Italy. Like Quixote, he fought battles against weak victims, whom he imagined to be

real heroes, such as Libya and Abyssinia. And like Don Quixote, he shone for a while in the sky of adventure but eventually fell like Lucifer into hell, meriting nothing but the ruin of his far fetched cause and the dishonour of his mistress Italy.

And just almost ten days ago, another outbreak of the Quixotic mood flared up. It was on Tuesday 25 October, 1983 that an invasion of the tiny island of Grenada in the Caribbean taken dwarfish as it is to be a real threat to the mighty giant that hailed from the north nearby. This giant found dopes in some

By Henry Matar

of the Caribbean other small islands such as Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. And having gathered a "rapid deployment force" about 3000 strong, the giant headed the holy-war campaign against the ill-starred island with another 2000 of his own air-borne and marine troops.

And what was the occasion of this Quixotic adventure? To evacuate the giants' co-nationals to restore order in the island, and to ward off the threat that came from the self-same windmill-like or sheep-like island. The first and third objectives can be dismissed as mere whims of the Quixotic mood. But the second was at the core of the fear the giant is developing for the waning cause of "the democracy and free world" he is trying to dupe on the simple, or otherwise, the underlying benefiting agents.

Have we, Arabs, not felt the sting of the democratic mood's and so-called free world's exports of invasion, massacres and homeless evacuations?

Apart from two or three discordant voices, among which were those that came from South Africa, Israel and the doped Caribbean islands, the invasion of Grenada was massively criticized by world-consensus. The Soviet News Agency Tass said the inva-

sion was "an act of international banditry, of international terrorism by those who aspire to sit in judgement on the world and use armed force as main political power."

The British Press, with the exception of two or three papers, unanimously condemned the invasion as an act of aggression and breach of international law; and some papers compared the adventure with "cowboy" films produced in Hollywood. On top of all came the editorial of the 26 October Wednesday's Washington Post in America itself. It said, "To the serious disadvantages of American policy, the overwhelming image of American gunboats still dominates perceptions and politics through much of the hemisphere."

And it is as regards this domination of the use of might rather than of reason that the analogy with Quixotic venture stops. For whereas the Quixotic classical foolishness may and can be taken lightly, not so can the aggression against Grenada. Whereas Don Quixote rode a lean horse and carried a rusty sword, the new hero is armed with the most developed kind of weapons, the latest mint of the most advanced type of technology. And what is more, fear, or perhaps greed and fear together are driving certain nations to offer their men to join the rapid deployment forces, and to offer their lands for military manoeuvres of rapid deployment forces to be carried on them.

The issue is too dangerous to be slightly passed over or forgotten. It needs the combined effort of all down-trodden and suppressed peoples all over the world. Aren't we Arabs of the Middle East the foremost among the regional world groupings that should think deeply and concertingly about the problem, especially that some parts of the world have already become partners in the game of the giant, whether by good will or through deceptive short sightedness.

Memorandum

By Osama El-Sherif

Mental revelations

I LIKED the Egyptian film "Return of the prodigal son", which was presented by the Cinema Club last week. For those who did not see the film or read about it I suggest that they refer to the Cinema Corner of last week in The Star for details.

What struck me was not the subject matter of the film or the quality of the acting, but Egyptian director Youssef Shahin's ability or in this case inability to describe the state of the Arab world in the last two or three decades. He was unable to say what went wrong, incapable of providing ideological or cultural solutions to the defeated Arabs and afraid — like many of us — to foresee the future. That is precisely what he should have done.

I came out of the movie thinking that I can start a revolution against the encircling diseases or detonate a social ebullition or a massive sense of awakening. I felt — as I never did for some time — that there was an important question to be asked and an equally relevant answer to be examined. Coming out of the cinema where people of many faces and colours, dressed in strange clothes with nothing to relate to. Alienation was the common feeling. We were there to find each other — through the film — but the explosions only touched the inside and left our appearances unmarked.

Who is the Arab individual? Where is he? How can I find him? I wanted to shout that yes WE ARE A DEFEATED NATION, but was afraid to do so. So I did not. I knew that many were thinking the same, but they too were afraid.

And then the next day everything was back to normal. Shahin's film, which illustrated

the frustration young intellectuals feel and experience, had vanished. We were back to work. Making a living. Earning another Jordanian dinar and disposing of another day of our defeated history. No one understands the circumstances or the motives behind the reality. If asked they say it is all part of the big conspiracy. What conspiracy?

Our day is short. It is sometimes longer than we expect. From work we go home to watch "Eight is enough" and "Yes minister". We still make a big fuss over visiting relatives, whom we did not see for three years or so. Rice and sugar are still good subjects of conversation, not to mention 1984 cars and latest fashions. Marriage and plans to settle down are like always an end and not a beginning. Our aim, it seems, has always been to settle DOWN.

I look at young children carrying their fat coloured books in one hand and a cucumber and "labaneh" sandwich in another while they are going to school in the mornings. I like that. Life to them is just starting and behind the deserts lie the forests, I say to myself. Will they realize that what they see before them are deformed fetuses of an illegitimate intercourse? Can they remember the 5th of June 1967. Neither can I. But it is there in our blood like an inherited disease that weakens, but does not kill.

The time will come when people will find each other and faces will be recognised and stories of old times will be told and tea will be sipped without sugar and coloured books will be used for fuel. Pain will no longer matter and suffocation will no longer be a weapon, because the air is ours!

Hajja Mufida fights for 'her children'

Schools give Palestinian children a new chance in life

By Kathy Kakish

Star Staff Writer

A SERIES of intriguing advertisements has appeared in Amman's Arabic newspapers recently. The advertisements, which invite children to come forward for free places in nursery school, are the work of Mrs. Mufida Abdul Majeed who has devoted her life to the welfare of Palestinian children.

The nursery school which was calling for children is just one of Hajja Mufida's activities in Amman. She also runs the Palestine Frontline Secondary School for Boys in Jabal Amman and the Islamic Cultural and Scientific Society which cares for martyr's children and needy orphans.

Hajja Mufida's story began in Nabulus in 1948, when she found herself left with her four children and with no money to support them.

Working women were looked down upon in those days. Hajja Mufida went against social custom and applied for a teaching job at UNRWA. After just one month of teaching, she was transferred to be the principal at one of UNRWA's elementary schools at Nour Shams Refugee Camp near Tulkarm.

The school was in a miserable state when she first took over. There were no proper hygiene facilities and the students came to school barefoot and in rags. In no time, Hajja Mufida provided the children with uniforms and had every class teacher supervise the cleanliness of her classroom.

Dream

In 1958 Hajja Mufida resigned from her job to pursue her dream: "to gather the lost generation of her people off the streets and put in their hands the most forceful of weapons — education."

That year she established the Palestine Frontline Secondary School for boys in Tulkarm. Then she established a school for girls. The Arab Orphanage Voluntary Society followed in 1961 and, later a residential home for undergraduate ladies was set up in Egypt in 1964. The home was for girls who had graduated from the Tulkarm school and gone to Egypt on scholarship to complete their education. Her final activity on the West Bank was to establish an orphanage for martyrs' children in 1968.

Starting again

In 1968 Hajja Mufida was visiting Amman. She heard that the Israelis were looking for her and had searched her house in Tulkarm. She realized that she could not go home and began her work anew in Amman.

Her work involved many struggles. She was able to open a school for boys but soon had to move out of the building because she could not pay the rent. By accident she met a woman whose sister-in-law she had taught.

"The woman's family rented me their newly built building and were willing to wait until I had the money to meet the rent payments," she adds. A year later, the school, which by then had 500 students, moved to its premises at Second Circle, Jabal Amman.

Progress

The Palestine Frontline Secondary School now has eight Tawjihi classes in addition to a first secondary class and a second secondary one. The 400 Tawjihi students at the school come from all over the country to sit for the exams once again after failing the first time. "We only enrol those who had failed one or two subjects and whom we feel could succeed the second time," says Hajja Mufida. "Otherwise, why waste our time as well as their parents' money."

Students enrolled in the morning classes at the school pay around JD 220 per year. Those enrolled in the evening classes are either attending free of charge or are charged half the fees if they can afford it.

Hajja Mufida has also been able to obtain 50 scholarships every year so that her graduates can continue their higher education in the neighbouring Arab countries as well as in the United States.

The Bar'am Philistine (The Buds of Palestine) Nursery School came about when Hajja Mufida happened to visit the Hussein Refugee Camp over a year ago and found that most of the three and four year old children were left to play in the streets because their parents couldn't afford to send them to private nurseries.

Most of the 90 children at the nursery school are now being taught free of charge and are also given a daily meal.

Hajja Mufida says the nursery school could not have been opened without the help of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who has generously donated money and also provided the nursery with a bus.

Helpers

The nursery now has teachers as dedicated as Hajja Mufida herself. Muna Budeiri, who teaches over 22 kindergarten children, is an architect. She says she originally wanted to be a pediatrician, but her Tawjihi grades only permitted her to enter the engineering faculty at the University of Jordan.

When she graduated two years ago, she still was holding on to her desire to work with children in one way or another. She considered saving up enough money to open a nursery school of her own but realized that was impractical.

The advertisements Hajja Mufida ran in the local newspapers attracted Muna's attention. She switched her fulltime job at an engineering company to a part-



The children enjoy their free lunch



Mrs. Mufida Abdul Majeed

time evening one and now spends her mornings as a nursery teacher.

Muna loves working with the children. "I feel that I am in a different world with these children," she says. "I can always tell that they learn whatever I tell them, and at the same time, they are teaching me," she says.

"When I began teaching, I was surprised by the reactions I got from people," she adds. "Some couldn't understand why I was doing such a thing and some thought how courageous I was to sacrifice my fulltime job to teach," she says. "I'm not courageous. I'm only doing what I want to do," she explains.

Muna has finally given up her dream to open a nursery school. "The dream is fulfilled here in this school," she said.

Hajja Mufida has many plans. She hopes to open nursery schools in every refugee camp and she also wants to construct a proper building for her secondary school. But these projects are held up for lack of funds.

She established the Islamic Cultural and Scientific Society which helps her by providing funds for needy children. She has also received generous help from other Arab countries but aid from Iraq stopped when the Iraq-Iran conflict started.

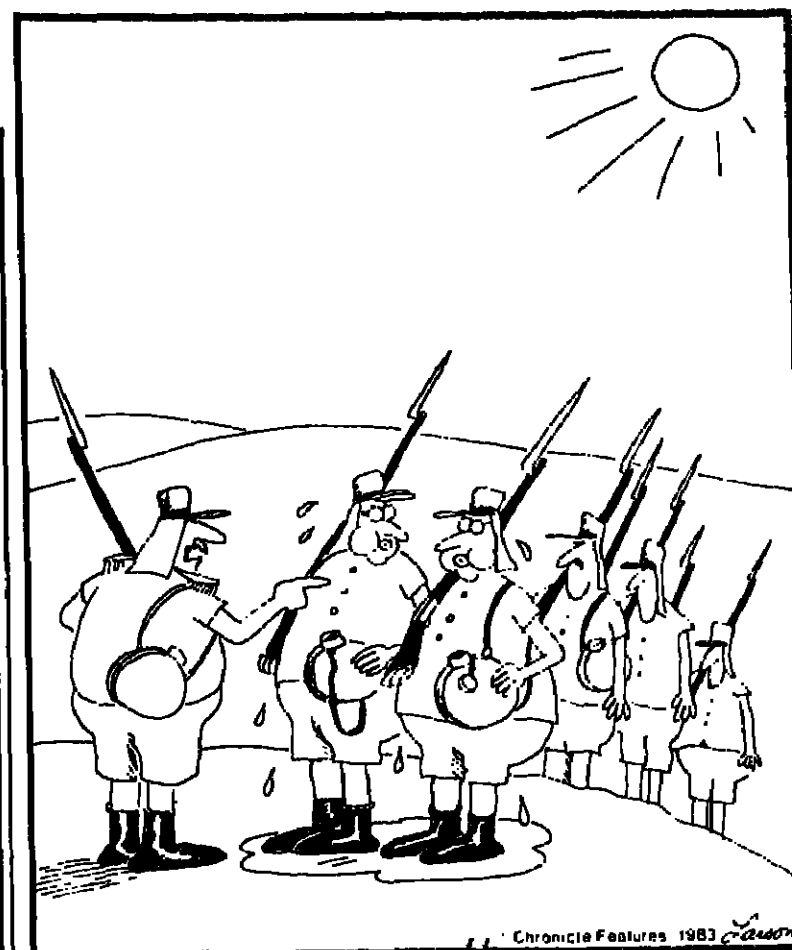
Despite her age, Hajja Mufida is not ready to retire. She says "As long as I have the strength, I'm going to keep on with my work, serving children and raising the growing generation."



Children is Hajja Mufida's life work

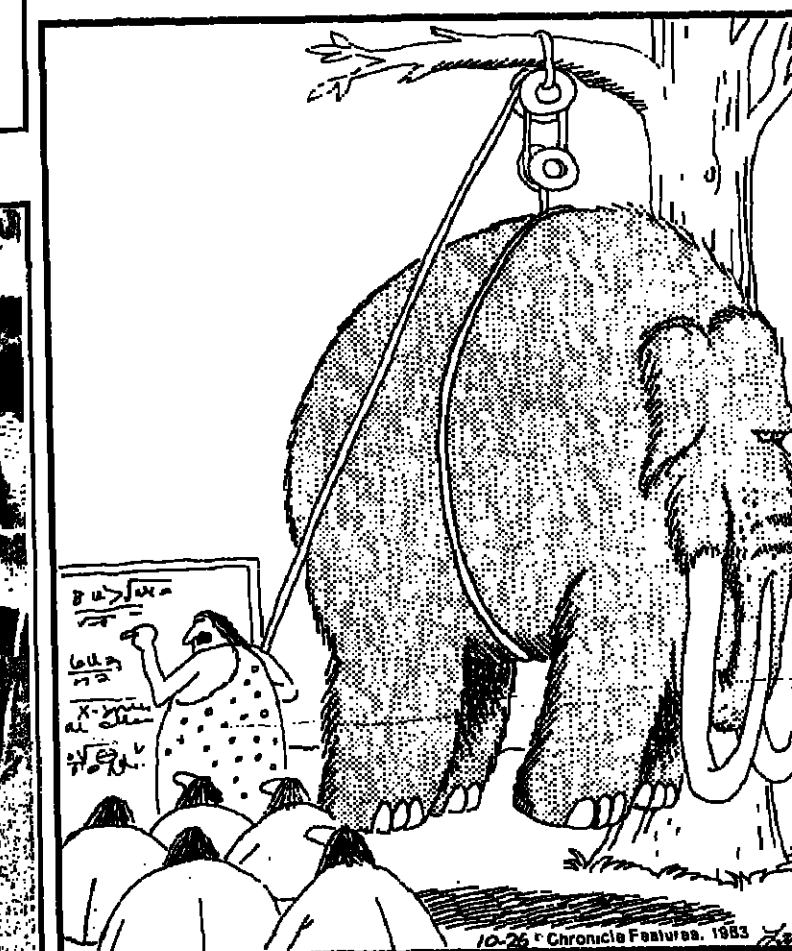


school gives boys a second chance



"Halt! ... Okay! Johnson! Higgins! ... You both just swallow what you've got and knock off these water fights once and for all!"

The
**Far
Side**
By Gary Larson



Early physics



The Buds of Palestine Nursery School



The Palestine Frontline

VIEWPOINT

Facing the unknown in solitude

By Ya'coub Jaber

FOREIGN MINISTER Marwan Al-Qasbi's remarks before the National Consultative Council on Monday, on diminishing international interest in Arab causes, should be given thoughtful consideration — not only in Jordan but also by most Arab states. For the region that is often described as of vital strategic importance to the East and the West is left to face the unknown with hardly anyone trying to check the fearsome deterioration.

The central question of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, which should find a solution within the context of an overall settlement to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, has been eclipsed by the crisis in Lebanon, superpower rivalry, the dispute within the PLO and inter-Arab differences. Israel now finds itself free to manipulate the situation in a way serving its long-term objective of annexing the occupied territory, thus leaving no room for future peace negotiations and exposing the region to an endless struggle.

Whose fault is it, and how has the deterioration snowballed and escalated?

It is a combination of mistakes, short-sightedness and misfortune. Over a year ago, the question of Palestinian rights was in the forefront of world attention following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which focused the light on Israeli military barbarism and the agony of Palestinians in their refugee camps. The world then moved to find an end to the Palestinian suffering.

President Reagan announced his plan for peace in the Middle East. Two weeks later, Arab leaders met in Fez, and for the first time in the history of their numerous gatherings, they came up with a consensus on how a peaceful settlement should be reached.

It is perhaps useless now to go into details about why the two peace plans have floundered so miserably and never found their way to an applicable compromise. But we must recall that a genuine effort could have brought together the two plans into one formula acceptable to the representatives of the Palestinian people, whose agreement was sought to get the peace process moving. An additional provision to President Reagan's plan stating the right of Palestinians to self-determination could have overcome the objections.

It is, however, unfair to put the whole blame on this party or that for the present deterioration and lack of interest in Middle East issues. The PLO crisis, the eruption of violence in Lebanon, the escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran as well as Arab disputes and inability to cope with the succession of events are all factors that have contributed to the present gloomy stalemate. But on the other hand, US policies and leniency with Israel should be held largely responsible.

A way out of the deadlock will depend on an agreement among the Lebanese leaders at their meeting in Geneva and the outcome of the next Arab summit conference in Riyadh. A settlement of the Lebanese crisis will allow world attention to shift to the dilemma of the Palestinians, and a firm common stand by Arab leaders in Riyadh can force a change, both in US policy and in the whole international attitude.

In any case, the prime responsibility lies with the Arabs — because it is their future that is at stake.

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE QATARI newspaper Al-Dawha calls on the Lebanese leaders to deal with each other with open minds and hearts, with the sole aim of ending the bloodshed which has plagued their country over the past years.

"What is required at present is to secure Lebanon and the whole region from the coming dangers. This can be accomplished through a successful end to the reconciliation dialogue among Lebanon's factions," writes the Qatari paper.

It warns of the dangers in the attempt to use the Geneva conference as a bridge to a new stage in Lebanon and the Arab region, saying that the spectre of foreign intervention has become real.

Plot for US involvement

Many newspapers comment editorially on the United States' reaction to the Beirut explosions which killed more than 270 US Marines.

Al-Ahram of Egypt warns against what it describes as a plot to get the US more deeply involved in Lebanon, saying that the expansion of American military presence there cannot prevent the recurrence of attacks against the Marines.

Another Egyptian newspaper, Al-Akbar, also suggests that a plot is being hatched up to sabotage the peace process in the Middle East. It says the explosions at the US and French troops' headquarters in Beirut are part of the plot.

"If events in Lebanon continue to proceed in this bloody way, war will become a strong possibility, and if war breaks out, it could develop into a world catastrophe," says Al-Akbar.

Al-Arab newspaper of Qatar writes that the success of the Lebanese reconciliation conference depends on agreement to preserve the Arab character of Lebanon, protect its unity, reform the political system and give up attempts to impose hegemony by one party. It also stresses the need to cancel the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, because the accord not only poses grave dangers to Lebanon but to the whole Arab nation.

Another Qatari paper, the English-language daily Gulf Times, says that failure by the Lebanese leaders to reach agreement in Geneva would give Israel the pretext to continue its occupation of South Lebanon.

"The common goal of the participants in the reconciliation conference is to protect Lebanon from new disasters and end the Israeli occupation of the south," writes the paper.

The Kuwaiti press launches strong attacks against US policies in the Middle East, and President Reagan's threats.

Pretext of peace

Al-Rai Al-Aam daily rejects the US' justifications about the invasion of Grenada, and then recalls that America came to Lebanon under the pretext of defending peace. But in reality, it has ignited the Lebanese fighting and is working towards the partition of Lebanon, the paper says.

"The invasion of Grenada is but a simple copy of what the United States has been doing in our region for tens of years," says the Kuwaiti paper.

Al-Qabas newspaper expresses the view that a major objective of the invasion of Grenada is to send a message to US' foes in Lebanon that American forces are prepared to intervene directly to defend their country's interests.

It goes on to say that the Middle East is not an isolated island, and that the Arabs are capable of defending themselves and their interests.

The North Yemeni newspaper Al-Thawra calls on the Arabs to come up with a new clear perception of international relations in the light of the revival of the imperialist spirit and the use of force to settle disputes.

Pointing to the fact that the Arab region has been major target for big-power influence, Al-Thawra says the Arabs are required, more than ever before, to adopt a common strategy to defend their region against foreign dangers.



Jordanian newspapers comment in front-page editorials on the Lebanese national reconciliation conference which opened in Geneva on Monday.

Ad-Dustour daily describes the conference as the last opportunity for the Lebanese to patch up their differences and remove the massive dangers confronting their country. It says that the success of the conference will depend on the willingness of the various factions to accept compromise solutions.

"Compromises require that each party to the talks agree to offer concessions, since the matter at hand is a united Lebanon," the paper writes.

Al-Rai newspaper writes that the starting point for agreement among the Lebanese leaders is an understanding that dialogue can achieve what the war has failed to achieve.

"Those who are meeting in Geneva, far away from bleeding Lebanon, should realize that Lebanon's unity and independence deserve great sacrifices," says Al-Rai.

Sawt-Al-Sha'b expresses the view that the basic problem in Lebanon is how to create a balance among the different factions through a fair distribution of power.

"Despite differences among the Lebanese concerning the troop withdrawal agreement with Israel and the presence of foreign troops, the main dispute remains an internal one, and the success of the conference will finally depend on finding a new formula for power-sharing acceptable by all the factions."

Israeli press

In Israel, Al-Hamishmar newspaper refers to reports that an American high-level commission has arrived in Israel to request further co-ordination to speed up the settlement of the Lebanese issue.

Israel's Defence Minister Arens has said that the intervention of US Marines in Lebanon is not related to Israeli security but strictly to US political interests, the paper notes. Recent statements by President Reagan and other American officials indicate that the White House is in favour of putting an end to the Syrian domination of Lebanon.

"If the US ever requests co-ordination with Israel for operations in Lebanon, this request has to be rejected, because it is clear that there is an intention to conduct operations against Syria. Israel has nothing to gain from any further involvement which might evolve into a new war," Al-Hamishmar says.

Davar refers to statements made by Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachern before he left Amman for Israel. These indicate Canada's "conservative attitude" towards settlements in the occupied territories, and towards the Palestinian issue, the paper says.

"Recent developments such as the Sabra and Shatila massacres represent points of weakness in our relations with Canada — a democratic state with great influence in the western alliance and in the UN," Davar warns.

Kol Ha'Ir newspaper compares the recent explosion in Beirut, with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in World War II. The kamikaze operations conducted by the Japanese navy against the harbour were different from the Lebanese explosions because in the latter case the sender is unknown. Kol Ha'Ir writes, "The general Assembly and Security Council resolutions particularly Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967."

If Israel remains adamant on its position and refuses to withdraw, it should be compelled to do so through the machinery of the United Nations and if this machinery fails as a result of the exercise of veto by any permanent member of the Council then through the implementation of the General Assembly uniting for peace resolution of 3 November 1950 to empower the United Nations to send forces to return those of Israel in the occupied territories. If Israel does not comply, then economic sanctions, among others, should be applied against it in accordance with Article 412 of the United Nations Charter. Such sanctions could be voluntarily taken by the states outside the ambit of that Article if a veto in the Security Council blocks a decision on sanctions.

Secondly, the Palestinian people should be given the opportunity to freely exercise the right to self-determination including the right to establish their own independent state. The right of self-determination is specifically provided for in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Hatsofeh writes: "Despite the multinational withdrawal from Lebanon, the wake of the recent incidents, the recent contacts between the US and its Western allies imply that the attitude is favourable to the Israeli position. Geneva, Israel is not interested in a shameful American withdrawal, nor is it interested in further involvement."

Unlike the US, France is not expected to put public pressure to pull out, the paper says. Although President Mitterrand lost some popularity, still his Socialist Party is enjoying a majority in the national assembly, in office until 1981.

Haolam Hazeh, describing Prime Minister Shamir as trying to "sell shares in a bankrupt firm," writes that when Moshe Begin visited his war on Lebanon, he did not consult the leader of the opposition. Today there is no use in using Labour alignment to rescue the situation because no one will buy the shares of a bankrupt company.

The basic requirement today is to legislate to hold elections — increasing the "share price discount" so as to enable one big party to form the government, Haolam Hazeh writes.

On the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Koteret Rashit writes that the withdrawal of the Awaril River line did not solve the problem of Israeli casualties, "because the bird's eye view position as an observer, and attempt to tackle the understanding of the basic foreign policy goals, the paper says, and yet the government insists on the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon as a 'security necessity'."

Maariv, commenting on the American invasion of Grenada, says Grenada is not very important to American security because it is small and weak economically. The United States could have resorted to economic sanctions to pressure the island from becoming a Soviet base in the Caribbean, but the US military operation in Grenada placed the island on equal grounds with the Soviet Union, both of them forcing their will on their neighbours.

"Israel has to be reserved towards the US' invasion of Grenada because the matter touches our foreign policy identity," Maariv concludes.

Anglo-French moves for Mid East peace Zambia

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to the Star

IT HAS been reported in the news that Britain and France are forging a new initiative for peace in the Middle East based on the Venice Declaration of the EEC member states and President Reagan's peace initiative of September 1982. It seems however, that the new initiative will additionally recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and require the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories (see Jerusalem Post No. 14 of 27 October 1983). I believe that the Venice Declaration is a good starter for resolving the Palestinian question and if the news of the new initiative is confirmed it is hoped that the EEC member states will stick to their guns and will not be pressured by any world Zionist lobby to deflect them from this envisaged important new initiative. Not only that, the EEC member states should seriously consider the application of economic sanctions against Israel if the latter did not accept to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

The new Venice Declaration should expressly include, inter alia, the following principles. Firstly Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1947 in conformity with the peremptory principle (jus cogens) of international law on the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force. This principle is embodied in the United Nations Charter and in the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions particularly Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967.

If Israel remains adamant on its position and refuses to withdraw, it should be compelled to do so through the machinery of the United Nations and if this machinery fails as a result of the exercise of veto by any permanent member of the Council then through the implementation of the General Assembly uniting for peace resolution of 3 November 1950 to empower the United Nations to send forces to return those of Israel in the occupied territories. If Israel does not comply, then economic sanctions, among others, should be applied against it in accordance with Article 412 of the United Nations Charter. Such sanctions could be voluntarily taken by the states outside the ambit of that Article if a veto in the Security Council blocks a decision on sanctions.

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Super powers formulate foreign policy to safeguard own interests

By Dr. Jamal A. Shurdum
Special to the Star

IT IS difficult to define the goals and tactics of Soviet foreign policy and the steps it goes through in decision-making. The process to allocating the USSR's interests in the global system, it is plausible to assume a bird's eye view position as an observer, and attempt to tackle the understanding of the basic foreign policy goals, the paper says, and yet the government insists on the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon as a 'security necessity'."

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(2) of the Charter of the United Nations. It is indeed incredulous and anachronistic that the highly developed Palestinian people which count more than four million should be denied the natural right to determine their own destiny and become a member of the World Body, while there are some lesser developed states



An Israeli check point on Arab Land — deprived of land, freedom.

whose individual population does not exceed a hundred thousand or even less and yet they are independent and members of the United Nations.

Another appropriate measures should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter (Article 24) for guaranteeing the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the Middle East. This principle has been recognised in the final recommendations of the Conference on the Palestine Question held recently in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations and also by the last Arab Summit held in Fez, Morocco. Previously in 1976 the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR and France issued a joint Declaration whereby they expressed their readiness to guarantee the security, the territorial integrity and independence of the Middle East states including of course Israel, either through United Nations or through other international means.

This declaration should have put Israel's mind at ease with regard to its security or to its fear from the establishment of a Palestinian State. As a result of the Zionist lobby pressure in the US however, the latter recanted from that declaration or rather ignored it. This shows that Israel did not and still does not care in fact about "security" for such an allegation is only an excuse or a disguise for its expansion and aggrandizement to usurp the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan.

Finally, Israel should fulfill in good faith the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter as provided in Articles 2(2) and 4(1) thereof. It should be remembered that Israel is the creation of the United Nations and when it was admitted as a member it undertook to fulfill those obligations. Consequently it must comply with all resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Palestine and the Palestinian people. If it continues to refuse to fulfill those resolutions it should be expelled from the United Nations as stipulated in Article 6 of the Charter.

Those are the basic principles which should underlie any declaration or project for resolving the Palestine Question.

It must be realised that had not Israel been created and had not the Palestinians been thrown out of Palestine by force (read Rabin's Memoirs before its censorship in Israel about the expulsion of Ramle and Lydda people as an example) the Middle East would have enjoyed without a shadow of doubt, peace and prosperity. Israel is the cause of all turmoil and wars in the Middle East since 1948. Israel is brazenly defying the international community in not complying with the United Nations resolutions on the occupation of Arab territories and on the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

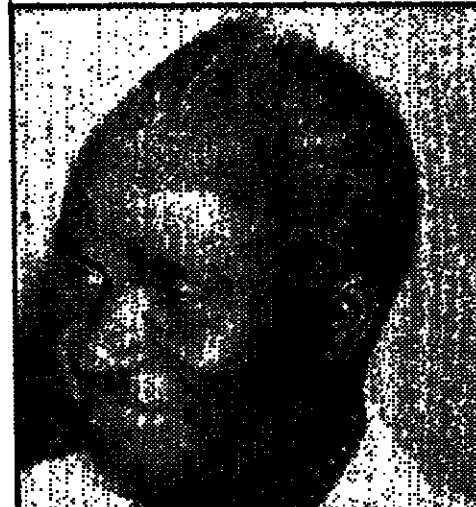
It is high time that the international community represented by the United Nations should act to persuade Israel to respect the community's will as expressed in those resolutions. The influential Arab states, on the other hand, should not remain inactive but should bring pressure to bear upon the superpowers and the EEC member states by all possible and available means to solve the Palestine question justly, as it is the core of the Middle East conflict and once it is solved comprehensive and permanent peace will be achieved. Deeds are required of the Arab states if they sincerely and earnestly wish to put an end to the diaspora of the Palestinian people in all the corners of the earth.

faces debt problem

By James Kanu

SEVERAL developing countries in the throes of rescheduling their debts are finding out, to their cost, what can happen if they do not know precisely what they owe and to whom. It can leave them very much at the tender mercy of their creditors.

Bitwell Kuwani, Zambia's central bank governor, is up against this problem in his negotiation with Britain's government-run Export Credits Guarantee Department, which insures exporters, and the bankers who finance their deals, against



President Kenneth Kaunda

the risk of an overseas customer not paying. The problem is that the ECGD does not tell importing countries when it has agreed to guarantee a bank's medium-term trade credits. The result is that Zambia does not know which of its overdue debts can be traced back to the department. Now Kuwani must try to reconcile his books with the ECGD's records. "It's a hell of a problem", says Kuwani.

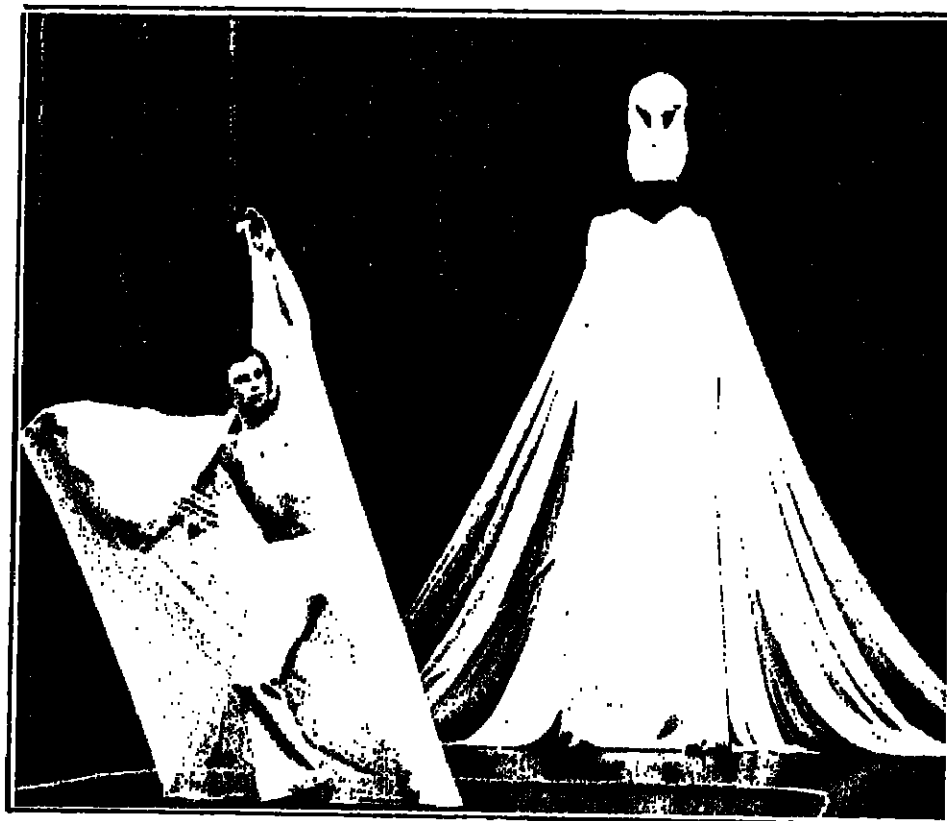
He says: "If a factory in Lusaka buys goods from a British engineering firm, using a credit provided by bank, nobody tells us whether the ECGD is providing insurance cover." Another strand to the debt problem, admitted privately by Zambian officials, is that their country's book-keeping leaves much to be desired.

Exactly how much is involved is not clear. Kuwani himself is reported to have referred to US \$60-million of short and medium-term debts outstanding with the ECGD. The department, under its boss Jack Gill, refuses to comment on the state of the negotiations — which are being conducted in utmost secrecy — or even the sum involved, but people on both sides of the negotiating table say it is a good deal less than US \$60-million.

The figure is, in any case, certainly only a small part of Zambia's total US \$4-billion foreign debt, much of which is being negotiated under an outline agreement reached at the Paris Club. Zambia's discussions with the ECGD are within this framework and its tangled affairs will involve much patient unravelling when Kuwani returns to London later this year to resume talks at Aldermanbury House, home of the ECGD.

The deadline for an agreement is the end of the year. After the last round of talks, Kuwani said: "Zambia had no problem in reconciling its debt figures with countries like West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, China and France, but we have so far failed to reach an agreement with the ECGD on the exact amount we owe." In the meantime, the department says that it has temporarily ceased to provide general insurance cover for UK businessmen exporting to Zambia until talks are satisfactorily concluded. This will make exporters less inclined to sell to Zambia and consequently increase the cost of imports.

(South/Third World Media)



Jean-Pierre Amiel in 'Ulysse, Ulysse'

Mime artist offers us a 'fantastic journey'

SWISS MIME artist Jean-Pierre Amiel who will be presenting his show "Un Jour La Terre" in Amman this week, has travelled widely and drawn high praise wherever he has performed.

The Daily Telegraph of London said of him "with his perfect body technique and his powerful imagination Amiel takes us on a fantastic journey where time and space continually collide, where successive worlds consume each other, where the tragic borders on the absurd, where black comedy mingles with poetry."

Amiel learned his craft from three of the great masters of mime, Marceau and

Decroux in Paris and Falka in Prague and his style has developed from their three differing techniques.

"Un Jour La Terre" which won first prize at the Edinburgh Festival, is a fantastical journey through time and space.

A huge white ball moves slowly; it is a new planet or the earth in its early form. It is not important. Place and time collide, and successive worlds are erased only to reappear and become entangled with one another.

Jean-Pierre Amiel will present "Un Jour La Terre" at the Royal Cultural Centre Studio Theatre on Monday 7 and Tuesday 8 November at 8.00 pm.

Soviet film breaks new barriers

MOSCOW (AP) — The threat of accidental nuclear war, a common theme in Kremlin propaganda against US military policies, is for the first time the subject of a feature Soviet movie.

The film, titled "Incidents at Quadrant 36-80," is about a group of Soviet military officers whose composure under crisis saves the motherland and the world from nuclear disaster despite a reckless American submarine crew.

The movie, which offers a sober treatment of nuclear war, breaks new ground for its display of modern Soviet rocketry and aircraft in action. It has been shown in Soviet theatres since the end of last year.

"The impetus for this script was born a couple of years ago when it was made public, not only in our press but in the American press as well, about a false alarm on the coast of California, claiming that Soviet fighters were heading for US airspace," director Mikhail Tumanishvili said in an interview.

"I know such films have been made in the United States, beginning with Dr. Strange Love, but it seems to me that it is very important for us to show each other not in a tentative manner," said Tumanishvili.

The film involves a US nuclear-armed submarine spying on Soviet fleet exercises. The trouble starts when the submarine's nuclear reactor goes awry, affecting the sub's missile-launching computer and raising the possibility of accidental war.

Tumanishvili said he would like to make another film dealing with Soviets and Americans — a joint production about the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz space mission in which Soviet and American capsules docked while orbiting the earth.



Czechoslovakian folk dancers take their turn in Amman

SL'UK the Slovak Folk Artistic Ensemble, will present two concerts in Amman this week. The ensemble was founded in 1949 with the aim of maintaining the rich folk traditions of the Slovaks and making them known in Czechoslovakia and abroad. Since then the ensemble has given over 6,500 performances in its home country and 1500 performances in 35 states of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. SL'UK will be performing at the Palace of Culture at Sports City on Tuesday 8 November and Thursday 10 November.

New Amman choir

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

A NEW choir is being formed in Amman at the French Cultural Centre by young French schoolteacher Bruno Parmentier. Bruno, a choral enthusiast is taking advantage of the Institutes new drive to improve musical activity initiated by its director Monsieur Bourdais.

Bruno who is currently working at the French School in Amman, has long standing musical interests having learnt flute as a child and sung in numerous choirs in school and church. He developed his interest by majoring in music at college in his native Rouen, a town that boasts an Opera House, Orchestra and Music Conservatoire.

Inspired by his professor he learnt to conduct and conducted three choirs, one a children's choir and another comprising one hundred and twenty members. With the latter he performed an ambitious programme with a selection from Verdi's Nabucco and Gabrielle Faure's Requiem.

At one stage Bruno considered singing as a career and underwent vocal training, but later rejected the idea preferring to be "a very good amateur than a bad professional." His tastes are catholic ranging from the polyphonic studies of Jean Philippe Rameau through Offenbach's musical comedies to Wagner's Tannhauser. His catholicity is reflected in his planned programme for the new choir. He is hoping to cover songs from the fifteenth century through to the present day.

Concentrating mostly on French composers, he will introduce his singers to basic choral techniques with a traditional French song File la laine (composer anonymous) which is in simple binary form of refrain and harmonised chorus.

They will then go on to explore the more moody La Nuit by Jean Philippe Rameau. Rameau, the son of an organist, was born in Dijon in 1683. During his lifetime he wrote forty odd works one of which is this chorale. "O night how deep is your silence when golden stars glitter in the heavens" — the quiet sentiment of the words is expressed in a calm melodic line, gracious rhythm and light harmonies.

"Ce mois de May" by Clement Janequin will plunge the singers into polphonic music of the early sixteenth century. Janequin was famed for mixing onomatopoeic sounds — such as the sounds of arrows whistling through the air (Bataille de Marignan) with the words.

From the seventeenth century the choir will work on Alleluia by William Boyce and Il Fait Danser Le Monde by Johann Sebastian Bach. The lesser known Boyce was organist and composer at the Chapelle Royale and although he wrote well known works such as Pelee and Theatrical background music for two of Shakespeare's plays, his successes were short lived. Alleluia is in canon form with the harmony produced by the delayed entrances of different sections of the choir.

Jumping to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the choir will look at Sauveur Cardona's romantic Chanson d'Automne. Jean Naty Boyer's descriptive Qui Verra La Mer and the Sanctus from Faure's Requiem.

Faure was resident organist at La Madeleine and a professor at the Paris Conservatory in 1896. Being neither a man of the theatre nor an orchestra he achieved recognition late. Faure's belief that life ends in euphoric rest is translated into this joyful mass that, stripped of terror and anxiety, fulfilled the cultural requirements of the age.

The programme is completed by two folk songs, a Basque lullaby and a Slav chant by Reveta Stone which both reflect their country's rich store of traditional rhythms and harmonies.

Each session for the choir will begin with some voice exercises covering correct tonal placement, pronunciation and interpretation, extending the choir's expressive range through piano and forte and developing a richer fuller sound through work on vowels and scales.

Bruno hopes to eventually hold concerts but for the time being wants to concentrate on training. The choir meets every Thursday evening from 7.30 pm to 9.00 pm, and anyone interested in joining should contact the French Cultural Centre in Jebel Luweibeh or just go along.

Painter sees unity in all Arab art

By Amal Ghandour

Special to the Star

THE SUBSTANCE of all Arab art, whether Egyptian, Lebanese, Moroccan or Kuwaiti is the same," says Egyptian artist Dr. Raouf Abdel Maguid who is also a professor in the Faculty of Arts at Cairo University.

Dr. Abdel Maguid was in Amman recently, at the invitation of the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired, to present an exhibition of 40 of his works at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. From the exhibition went to the society.

Dr. Abdel Maguid does not believe that Egyptian painting has any distinction from other Arab artwork. He says that although variations in techniques do exist, the underlying message is the same. He attributes this uniformity of theme to the commonly shared history, culture, and language of the Arab world. He also believes that until recently Arab Art had no distinct character of its own. He points out that "it was serious painters like Makhmal who began moving away from the heavy influence of Impressionism and other schools. Until then Arab painters always used to copy foreign painters." But, according to the Professor, the new artistic trend is trying earnestly to make its own impact on the international art scene.

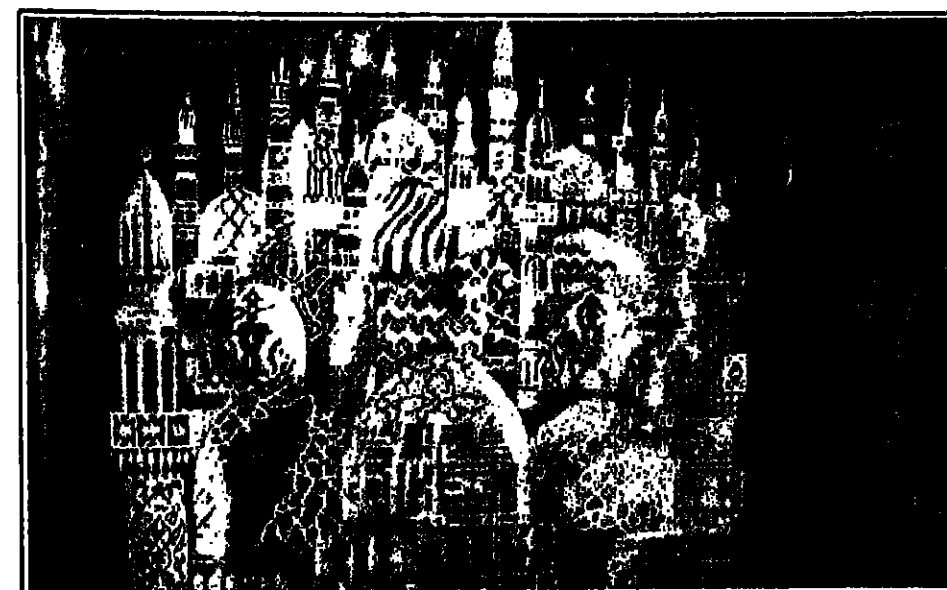
"Arab painters," Dr. Abdel Maguid says, "want to develop their own original outlook which would add to the artistic movement rather than take from it." He concedes that the new trend is still "in the middle of the road," but expresses his optimism about the future. Arab art is finally receiving more respect and appreciation from Arab society, which Professor Abdel Maguid thinks is a very positive sign.

As a professor of art, Dr. Abdel Maguid is doing his part in encouraging this new direction. He says his teaching aims at strengthening and sharpening his students' potential for free and original thought. He warns that he does not try to influence them towards any school or movement, but aids them in "formulating a serious attitude towards their cultural and social surroundings."

With his own work Dr. Abdel Maguid says that early in his career, he was very much influenced by such painters as Botticelli and Van Gogh. He admits that much of his early work was limited to copying famous artists.

But by 1965, when he had received his doctorate in Rome he had already developed his unique personality and style, and actually "began to be copied by other artists," as he confidently but humbly puts it. Though he hesitates to identify himself with one certain movement, his work does tilt towards abstract Islamic Art.

Dr. Abdel Maguid was on his first visit to Amman so he was reluctant to comment on Jordanian art. Though he had seen some paintings, he said he would like to examine more in order to form a more objective opinion. He still insisted though, that although the technique of Jordanian artists may vary from work in other Arab countries, the message would still be the same.



Dr. Abdel Maguid's work tends towards an abstract Islamic style.



Foreign drama comes to the Chinese stage

By Yang Ling

A QUIET revolution has overtaken the Chinese stage, which once rang almost exclusively with the exploits of traditional heroes and villains or the derring-do of modern guerilla bands.

Works by foreign playwrights and composers have been appearing with increasing frequency in theatres in major cities around the country, including comedies, tragedies and legitimate productions from Europe, Asia and America. 27 foreign works were staged in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Xian in the 18 months from early 1982 to June 1983 — a third of them classical productions, and many involving new and dramatic reassessments of China's own theatrical heritage.

"Classical drama works are the common wealth of the mankind," said Wu Fuyong of the Chinese Dramatists Association. "The profound thinking these works tried to convey continues to have practical significance today, and their artistic techniques are worth studying, too."

Adaptations

Wu said most of the foreign works staged so far have been adapted or bridged to appeal to Chinese audiences, while remaining faithful to the originals. Ibsen's live-act, 38-scene "Peer Gynt" was cut from the original seven to eight hours around three and a half hours when performed by students of the Central Drama Institute, he said.

The new trend has also brought increased attention to dramas by contemporary foreign writers. Since 1982, eight modern plays have been staged in Chinese theatres. One was Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," depicting the family life and tragedy of a New York salesman.

Willy Loman, the hero, was played by Ying Ruocheng, who also translated the play into Chinese.

"What I've been trying to do is to make the play rooted in Chinese soil," Ying said.

He was less concerned with the hero's physical appearance than with the many facets of his character and his inner world, Ying added, noting that he used many idiomatic expressions spoken by native Pekingnese in place of the colloquialisms of New Yorkers in his translation.

The play was personally directed by its playwright Arthur Miller. After the premiere, he rose and said with tears in his eyes, "I thank you for the centuries-old Chinese drama tradition. I thank you Chinese audiences, actors and actresses."

He was also pleased with the Chinese version of the script. "I know from the expression of the audiences that the translation has rendered the spirit of the original. It keeps the rhythm of the language, and reflects the personalities of the characters," he commented.

Rare opera

If gains have been made in the field of drama, classical European operas have only rarely been staged in China. It was with genuine surprise, then, that Sir Clans Moser, director of the board of the British Royal Opera House viewed Mozart's "Le Nozze Di Figaro," presented by the graduating class of the opera department of the Central Musical Conservatory.

"I never expected to see Mozart staged in Beijing," he said. "Your performance was really an exciting experience for me."

The arias were in Chinese. "We have cut some minor plots and two irrelevant arias and changed a few flat recitatives into soliloquies," said Professor Jiang Ying, head of the opera department. "Now, it takes three hours instead of three and a half hours to stage the whole play."

It does not at all affect the integrity and the style of the music," she added.

China Features

Chinese

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society

Must we advertise our limitations?

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

NO WRITER can guess for sure what subject he will finally select from among the many pressing insistently for an outlet from his subconscious mind. Yet at this moment one subject is blocking all others for me. It is the Jordanian press, something I watch with dismay from my home in Doha.

In some ways it may seem a healthy phenomenon in a lively nation pressing its way towards real development. But at the same time one cannot overlook the many excesses attached to this healthy sign of communal progress. Let me try to express myself more precisely.

Many personal advertisements are placed on the occasion of a betrothal or marriage. Some pertain to university graduations including those from American educational institutions. The appropriate academic mortar-board and gown are conspicuously displayed to bear witness to the truth of the announcement.

Many photographs implicitly denote the humble situations of the advertisers and bear irrefutable witness to the exaggerated social sensitivity of our nation. So long as Abdul-Mua'is sons and daughters appear in the papers, Abdul-Aatis progeny must enjoy the same. They are as tall as their neighbours; their cheeks are as red and their ancestors as glorious.

Death itself is easier to face than the social insult when somebody of your own standing acquires any social distinction that you have failed to attain. How insulting that is. But, if unluckily this year, there is no son or daughter graduating you can always create an occasion for celebrating even the earliest stage of an intended marriage.

The smell of unhealthy competition among neighbours and relatives is re-

flected in the very text of these advertisements. Certain particulars, published clearly, are intended to signify that the "Doctorate Degree" obtained by Mr. X is entirely something more respectful than the East European or Italian Doctorate obtained by Mr. Y.

I have no doubt that some people use an elegant photograph of their betrothed daughter to snub their neighbours or relatives or perhaps to tease a kinsman who hesitated to become betrothed to that girl for reasons unrelated to her beauty and good character.

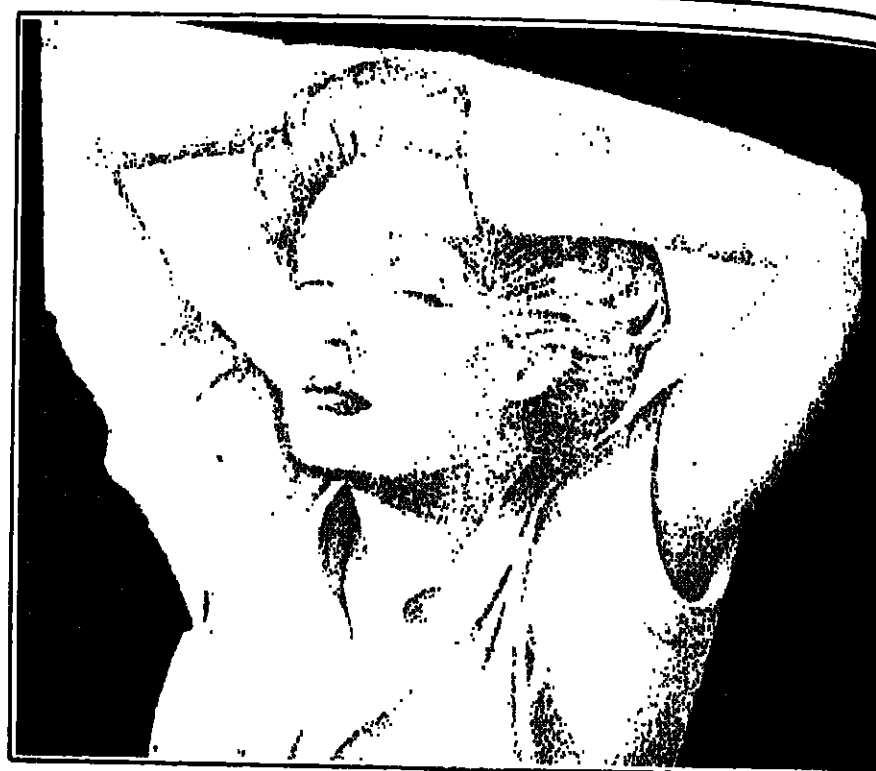
Concerning obituaries and blood-feud settlements, the voluminous quantity of advertisements has become a mark of social distinction. In this sense the Arabs seem quite unique. To them the large number of mourners or funeral attenders is a sign of honour.

No other nation has ever attached more importance to the outward values of distinction. Other peoples of cooler temperament consider personal affairs as really personal, and, as such, they are the sole concern of those to whom they belong. The graduation of Mr. X is Mr. X's concern, but never that of Mr. D.

Overlooking the fact that this trend to advertising involves financial gain to the press, one wonders what role editors should play in this matter.

I think that they have two lines of action: first they should exercise a final say on the wording of such advertisements. Secondly they should put them in the least obtrusive place in the paper.

A standard has to be set by the papers governing the positioning and subject matter of such personal advertisements. In the long run such guidance should prove more remunerative to them than the present, often offensive, situation.



You can cope with stress

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

STRESS IS everywhere. From the moment we get up to face the world to the moment we climb back to bed, we are bombarded with stress-provoking situations. A flat tire on the way to work; a misplaced set of housekeys; the news that two friends are getting a divorce.

Life has always been stressful — indeed, a certain amount of it is vital. Stress is the sum of reactions that the body makes to adjust to every day situations, and we need it to live. Still, today's stress levels seem abnormally high. We live in tense, angst-ridden societies, looking yearningly back to the "good old days" when life was slower, easier, more relaxed.

Why is the modern world so stressful? One reason is the dizzying speed with which our society changes. In his book "Future Shock," Alvin Toffler examines the startling history of the development of civilization. Toffler's research shows that if we were to divide humanity's last 50,000 years of existence into lifetimes of sixty-two years each, we would have approximately 800 lifetimes. 650 of them have been spent in caves.

That means all human progress toward civilization occurred within the last 150 lifetimes. An effective language was developed within the last 70 lifetimes, and the printed word has only been available within the last six. Most of us, especially in Jordan, take the electric motor for granted, but it has only been available in the last two lifetimes—124 years. We have become easily accustomed to materialistic, throw-away goods, yet disposable products have only become available in this lifetime, our 800th.

Considering the breakneck speed with which our society is changing, it's no wonder that most of us often feel threatened by an environment that seems distressingly unfamiliar.

There are some simple ways of coping with tensions of everyday living, however. First you must learn to recognize your body's involuntary responses to stress. For example, muscle tension is a common physical reaction to a stressful situation.

One friend of mine, an executive in a company, noticed that he tightened the muscles in his neck and shoulders when he sat down at his desk and wrote for long periods of time. On those days he would invariably leave the office with a nagging headache.

He learned to eliminate his headaches by periodically checking his posture when he was doing a lot of paperwork. If the muscles in his neck and shoulder area were tense, he would relax them by mentally picturing himself lying on a warm, sunny beach. As he placed himself in the scene, he would concentrate on relaxing the muscles in his neck and shoulders.

Relaxing scene
To help you select a pleasant scene, you might try recalling your all-time favourite vacation spot.

Some people find a relaxing scene by looking at travel magazines or by selecting a favourite picture in their house.

The important thing is to recognize your tension. Then stop what you are doing, close both eyes and use your imagination to transport yourself to your dream spot. As you lie there, imagine feeling the muscles in your body gradually relaxing. Hold this tranquil feeling for a few minutes before getting back to work. You should repeat this activity periodically during the day. You'll also find that it can help increase your mental alertness.

Some people get butterflies in their stomach whenever they want to make a good impression. If this is your problem, try the following: as soon as you feel that fluttery, jittery feeling inside, take a deep breath and exhale slowly. Then, as you can in an isometric contraction, hold for three long seconds, release your muscles and exhale slowly, and focus on feeling the muscles in your stomach relaxing as you imagine the limiting of your stomach getting a coating of thick, smooth anisid.

Stressful reactions
What about the stress we experience in our dealings with other people? Arguments frequently start over minor quibbles that come up in casual conversation. Winning such a dispute can often be a pyrrhic victory, since the stressful reactions arguing produces can damage both your well-being and your relationship.

The next time you and your partner start arguing, try the following: recognize your stress reactions. Common signs of harmful stress are rapid speech, altering the tone of your voice, a pressed feeling mounting in your chest, clenched fists. As soon as you notice these reactions stop talking. Inhale deeply and hold. Exhale slowly and smoothly.

At the same time, imagine your body relaxing. Before you speak, ask yourself two questions: "What do I want?" This involves deciding on short term and long term goals. The short term goal comes from the immediate discussion, and the long term goal should reflect the way you want the discussion to affect your relationship. Decide if these two goals are compatible. If not, really listen to what the person is saying.

When we get upset, we often set aside our ability to listen. It is important that you not only listen to your partner, but that you understand the meaning behind the words. If you really listened to what your partner was saying you should be able to regain that relaxed feeling before speaking very calmly and smoothly.

No one is immune to stressful reactions — they're a part of life itself — but you can learn to recognize the danger signals. What's more, you can eliminate negative stress by using a few common-sense relaxation techniques when you feel self to cope with stressful reactions when they begin, though; chronic stress is a rapidly growing national health problem and the time to take seriously is long overdue.



Annali Nassar: happy in the air and on horseback.

Woman wins flying licence

Annali Nassar enters a new dimension

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

FOR Annali Nassar flying is a beautiful experience. She says "Everything has a different dimension, it is like being reborn at the same time, it cuts you down to shape and size."

But Annali is not talking about the joys of a commercial flight to her native Germany. She is talking about the times she takes the controls herself, for Annali has just won her professional pilot's licence.

In order to be eligible to take the course, Annali had first to pass a physical exam. Then, after passing the ground school test, and in order to be eligible to sit for PPL exam, she had to complete 25 hours of dual flying (with an instructor) and 15 hours solo.

Once all the required hours of flying had been covered, she went through the PPL test which required two hours flying with one of the examiners in the training area, who had to test that she was well in control of her aircraft, and could handle take off, flying, checking, climbing, descending, and emergency landing. After she had passed this test Annali had to make one solo trip to Aqaba, to check her ability to follow an air plan.

Annali was the only woman in her class at her time, and this caused some funny situations. She says "one time when the instructor was taking us to one of the flying lessons, one of the check men at the training office asked what I was doing there; and when the bus driver told him that I was one of the students, he was extremely surprised and said in Arabic "but why, she is beautiful!"

Annali says that although learning to fly is expensive she

Amman as it was mostly for commercial purposes at that time, so she began her courses in Cyprus. When came back to Amman for family reasons she was offered a chance to join the air academy where as she put it, she had all the benefits of a professional commercial air academy.

She would like to see an air club established in Amman and used for recreational purposes. She thinks it would make a good tourist project with visitors being taken out on sight-seeing trips.

She says that for her, flying, does not conflict with her role as a wife and mother of two. "On the contrary," she says, "I'm a more relaxed person after flying, thus I'm more capable in the rest of my life." Her flying trips are usually early in the mornings and when she comes home she feels full of energy.

Of course her flying has produced some bad experiences which she will never forget. On her first trip to Aqaba something went wrong with the engine. It turned out to be a leak in the gasoline chamber, and they had to "glide down" after turning off the engine. She says it was worse than having to do an emergency landing, but she was back for training the next day.

Much as she loves flying it certainly isn't the only activity in Annali's life. She is a keen horse-ride, as is her thirteen year old son Tarek who recently won a first prize in riding, and she plays tennis.

Annali is also a member of a discussion group which meets weekly to discuss books and social issues. And Annali likes to spend time in the kitchen as she is a keen hostess.

At present though she is slowing down on all her activities as son Tarek and 11 year old daughter Reem are soon to be joined by a baby sister or brother.



Husband Monir Nassar and children Reem and Tarek



All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Techno flicks

THERE ARE quite a few short films on the television that claim to give us technical information. Some of them are good such as the pieces that demonstrate how to make a proper hammer or the correct way to sharpen a saw.

Then there are other sorts that present fascinating glimpses of machinery in motion and a narrative that throws little bits of information at you in no logical order whatsoever. What is even more annoying is that the subject matter is switched in mid-film without an ending statement on the first material nor any sort of introduction to the second. Car manufacturing to chocolate making, transistors to tapestry... suddenly. And then there are the myriad tapes on magnets. Just how often do we need to hear about them? Once is enough for me.

What I would like to see is a series of films that investigate the insides of everyday machinery found in the home. This would be especially helpful to consumers who are buying increasing numbers of these mechanical devices without having any idea about their operation. Quite often instruction booklets are packed with appliances but somehow they get lost before they reach the purchasers' hands.

The first could be "Inside Your Iron" with some knowledgeable person opening up one of these common devices and explaining just how it works and what principles of physics and other technologies apply. Then they could continue by pointing out what might go wrong and why and how it could happen, what to do if there is any mishap and just how to go about maintaining the iron in top condition so it doesn't go wrong.

Other programmes could treat the kitchen mixer and the food blender, electric fan and air conditioner, heating coils, washing machines, hair dryers, vacuum cleaners, how to make optimum use of your refrigerator, taking care of your gas range so to prevent dreadful accidents, and topics relating to the other machinery around the house.

Then on to that bigger piece of engineering which we all must have — the automobile. Maybe if some of us knew more about the inner workings of this piece of complex design we would be more inclined to take care in how we use it.

Films could treat one of the many systems at a time; the steering system — how it works and what are the symptoms that it isn't working properly, how to use it correctly so good condition is maintained, the braking system and how to use it efficiently to do its job, fuel lines and what you must know besides just filling the tank with benzine, and the electrical workings of the car.

It is to the credit of the concerned governmental agencies that these subjects are being covered at a post-secondary level in the educational system; at community colleges and trade schools, and that instructions on automobiles are included with driver training courses. But many people, for one reason or another, are unable to attend these valuable lessons and that is where the universality of television becomes an asset.

Why not present these films that would incorporate lectures and demonstrations, into a series, say one hour twice a week, as a regular classroom course would be presented but in an evening spot were working people could watch it. Then if anyone would want acknowledgement that he had absorbed this information a pre-viewing registration of names could be arranged and examinations held at centrally located facilities after the films.

And those who took the examinations and passed would be presented with certificates... continuing education for daily living. We all need it. And this has been tried with other subjects with success.

Would you believe it?

THEY WERE obviously determined, like Romeo and Juliet, to stay together, one way or another. But the love that Mehmet Negris and Fatma Hoskun hold for each other had their respective families in uproar when they announced their engagement. So now the couple have eloped... taken to the hills in South Turkey. They are both 80, widowed, and have 69 grandchildren between them. (WGT)

JOHN KEAT ended up hopping mad after he went to a dance with a shotgun tucked in his trousers in Glasgow, Scotland.

A fight broke out, a man crashed into him, and the gun went off, blasting him in the big toe, a Glasgow court heard.

Bewildered fellow dancers watched as he jumped around the floor in agony with smoke pouring from his trousers.

Kemp was sentenced to 18 months in jail for carrying a firearm in a public place.

Spicy Prawn Balls

Ingredients

1 large onion, minced
150 grammes minced, shelled shrimp
1/2 teaspoon pepper, chopped (or a chilli)
1/2 teaspoon chopped parsley
1/2 teaspoon oil
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cornflour
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup water
1 egg, lightly beaten

Method

• Sauté the onion, shrimp, pepper or chilli and parsley in the oil for one or two minutes
• Set aside
• Mix together the cornflour, baking powder and salt
• Bring the water to the boil and pour into the flour mixture
• Beat well together
• Add the shrimp mixture then the egg, the dough should be fairly dry
• Roll the dough into small balls and fry in hot fat until golden brown

Israel crushes potential West Bank trouble

Continued from page 1

The army confirmed Israeli Radio reports that Bethlehem University, which is administered by the Christian Brothers Roman Catholic order and partially financed by the Vatican, had been shut down for two months after Tuesday's confrontation between students and soldiers. Israeli Radio reported the closure was ordered for an alleged chain of "incitements" that the army claimed was con-

ducted with the knowledge of the faculty. Israeli Radio said the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) schools were closed in the Kalandia refugee camp near Ramallah after stone-throwing incidents earlier this week.

Israeli border police on Wednesday sealed off the road to the Bethlehem University campus, preventing students and reporters from entering. Palestinian

students clashed with army troops on Tuesday during a protest at the arrest of 18 student leaders last week for staging a cultural exhibition that the army said included "anti-Israel propaganda."

Brother Eric Vogel, chairman of the mathematics department, said the university's Vice Chancellor Brother Thomas Scanlan and the Executive Vice-Pres-

sident Brother Anton Sansour were summoned to the military headquarters in Bethlehem to discuss the closure.

Brother Vogel said the talk was "very civilised and we can offer no complaint against the army's behaviour."

But Brother Scanlan later blamed the army for stirring up the students' resentment by arresting the 18 students in last week's incident.

Investigators reconstruct bombers' moves

Continued from page 1

court have received threats in connections with the twin bombings.

It said Lebanese investigators had concluded that the suicide terrorists who drove bomb-laden trucks almost simultaneously into the American and French post 23 October had spent days surveying both targets before the attack.

Investigators were also convinced both terrorists disguised themselves as peddlers and mixed with American and French soldiers for days, selling them a variety of goods while watching the two sites, "An-Nahar" said.

This careful watch of life in the two posts made the attackers decide to stage the bombings on a Sunday morning because American and French troops tend to sleep late on Sundays, "An-Nahar" said the Lebanese investigators had concluded.

Digging has stopped at the devariated four-story headquarters of the Marine battalion landing team at Beirut's international airport where more than 230 American servicemen were killed. The final French death toll was 58.

Government sources in Washington said the FBI specialists would try to determine whether the explosives and methods used in the bombing at the Marine base were the same as those used in the bombing of the US embassy in Beirut last 18 April.

Seventeen Americans and 32 others, mostly Lebanese, were killed in the embassy bombing at West Beirut's Ain Mreissah seafront neighbourhood.

Although the search for more victims has actually stopped at the Marine post, the conclusion of the operations is not expected to be formally announced until a memorial service is held at the bombing site.

Asked when the memorial service would be held, Maj. Jordan said: "Still in the planning stages. Probably later in the week."



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Workers demand action
Unions support dismissed employees

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The labour movement has requested restrictions on labour import and protection for local industry, after 71 out of 120 workers at the Household Appliances Manufacturing Company in Zarqa were dismissed on 9 October. This measure was described as illegal by some parties involved.

The President of the union of general services workers, Mr. Mohammed Al-Qasem, told The Star that the federation had urged the immediate government intervention in the problem of the dismissed workers. He confirmed the federation's concern over the continuation of national production, and said that a note to this effect was forwarded to the minister of labour and other concerned parties.

After three more unsuccessful attempts by the federation's member unions to resolve the problem, the ministry declared the dismissals illegal and asked the workers to resume their work. However, upon their return to the workplace the employees found the factory doors closed in their faces, union officials said.

Officials of the company involved refused to make any comment to the press.

The central council of the Jordanian federation of trade unions has been in "open session" since mid-October — an exten-

sion of its 15th regular monthly session, which started on 10 October. At the 10 October meeting, the federation also decided to extend financial support to the workers.

The federation nominated its secretary-general and the chairman of the commercial stores union to take part in a conciliation session which was held in the Ministry of Labour on 13 October, which discussed the problem without success.

Federation Secretary-General Khalil Abu Khorma, told The Star that the federation had urged the immediate government intervention in the problem of the dismissed workers. He confirmed the federation's concern over the continuation of national production, and said that a note to this effect was forwarded to the minister of labour and other concerned parties.

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In a continuing campaign of support, the unions presented 17 telegrams, two notices, financial and moral support, and staged a

sit in on 24 October. They issued a communique and decided to request a meeting with the prime minister on the issue.

On 30 October the central council of the trade unions federation, continuing its open session, discussed the issue and other problems of workers in Jordan.

Mr. Abu Khorma said that the federation is prepared to negotiate a settlement with the company whereby the workers' jobs would be restored.

NASA's down-to-earth benefits

By Fadia Fajir
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Faculty members and students of the University of Jordan enjoyed a series of fascinating lectures on space science this week. The lectures were given by two scientists from the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Dr. Harry B. Herzer and Dr. J. Gregory Marlin, at the invitation of the university.

But in addition to covering planetary research, the moon and the planets, biological aspects of space exploration, material science experiments and earth observation from space, the two scientists were able to bring to Jordan news of how this country can benefit

from recent research.

Asked to summarise his lecture on "Recent Planetary Research," Dr. Marlin said, "The inner planets such as Venus and Mercury are close to the sun, receive a lot of heat and with a very slow rotation. Their weather is a result of the radiant energy of the sun."

Larger planets such as Jupiter and Saturn are very far out. They have very rapid speeds of rotation and receive very little energy from the sun; their weather systems are a result of their planetary spin.

"We have two perfect natural laboratories to look at the two driving forces of weather, the radiant energy of the sun as versus planetary spin. Hopefully,

we will understand our weather better."

Dr. Hani Khouri, head of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy at the university, said that his department has already got two images of the area taken by Landsat 1, the first of four Earth resources survey satellites, and Landsat 3. One important gain of the visit of the two NASA scientists is that they informed the JU that a more recent image of the area, taken by Landsat 4, is now available.

Dr. Khouri emphasized the practical importance of these images. "By using certain tools in our Photogeology and Remote Sensing Labs, we can prospect and explore for mineral deposits and petroleum."

LADA NIVA

Niva Lada Hit Top Records In

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Meeting
The Ministry of Culture is holding a meeting on the 11th of November at the Ministry of Culture, Amman, to discuss the participation of the Lada Niva in the Pharaoh's Rally. The meeting will be held at 10 a.m. and will be open to the public. The Lada Niva is a Soviet-made car and has won the rally in the past. The Ministry of Culture is interested in promoting the car and its features.

Under the patronage of the speaker of the National Consultative Council

Mr Suleiman Arar
The Department of Culture & Arts
with the co-operation of
The Jordanian-Czechoslovak Friendship Committee

The Czechoslovak Folklore Troupe will present a dance and song performance at al-Husseini Youth City (Cultural Palace) at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday the 8th of November and Friday the 11th of November.

Ticket Prices:

First Class JD 3 Second Class JD 2 Third Class JD 1

Tickets sold at:

Yacoub Pharmacy, Jabal Amman	Sufan Stores, Ministry of Interior Circle
Firas Library, Jabal Amman	Lebanon Grocery, Firas Circle
University Pharmacy, Jabal Amman	Sports Stars Library, Jabal Nuz
Rainbow Market, Jabal Amman	Raed Library, Lyweldah
Leather Goods Centre, Jabal Amman	Jafari Pharmacy, Wldat
Sweet Supermarket, Jabal Amman	Barg Supermarket, Al-Husseini
Givoma Stores, Wadi Seer	Housing Quarter
Umm Uthaina Pharmacy, Umm Uthaina	Murad Pharmacy
Shmeisani Pharmacy, Shmeisani	Professional Building Complex
Riviera Library, Jabal Hussein	Royal Trade Exhibitions (Wadi Esl)
Shadi Pharmacy, Jabal Hussein	

And at the main gate of Cultural Palace on the opening day

Former prime minister assesses challenges facing Arab nation

By Amal Ghandour

Special to the Star

AMMAN — The Arab world cannot "fight today's battles with the ammunition of yesterday," says former Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i. In order for the Arab world to succeed in its struggle for progress, Mr. Rifa'i pro-

poses that it "create rather than imitate, and initiate rather than react."

Mr. Rifa'i made these remarks as part of a lecture he gave at the Professional Associations Complex this week on "The Current Situation and Challenges." His talk was sponsored by the Arab Women Graduates Club.

The former prime minister began by examining the recent history of the Middle East. He argued that the basic causes of Arab paralysis in the face of today's challenges appeared with the birth of the independent Arab state.

Inherent social inadequacies, mutual suspicion and a succession of disruptive political waves brought the process of development to a halt. The break-up of a unified will, and the loss of confidence, killed Arab resolve and determination. What remained were mounting social diseases and absence of an independent will.

The outcome, in Mr. Rifa'i's assessment, was a total loss of "control of events even in our area. We have become subject to the whims of outside powers. The Arab world of today is not of our making."

In light of this description of the Arab predicament, Mr. Rifa'i named four major challenges: the struggle for progress, cultural neo-colonialism, Israel and self-interest.



Zaid Rifa'i

In order for the Arab countries to catch up with the developed world, they have to release themselves from the obsession of past glories. They should adopt a realistic line, mindful of their shortcomings and committed to correcting them.

Mr. Rifa'i insisted that Arabs take note of their economic wealth, and how it can help in the process of development. He warned that our economic strength is "not renewable or permanent." Henceforth, to waste it would be both shortsighted and irresponsible.

Organized social programmes should also be introduced to build a balanced society. Mr. Rifa'i pointed out that a strong society is a society that is less dependent on outside countries.

This in turn would help in meeting the challenge of cultural neo-colonialism. A confident society, aware of its cultural worth is less vulnerable to the aggressive infiltration of the western culture.

Mr. Rifa'i also affirmed that the political and military battles with Israel are an inescapable burden. He said that the Arab-Israeli impasse is "the biggest challenge to Arab existence." Therefore, the Arab world must work assiduously to strengthen its socio-economic and political structure. Otherwise, divisions will persist in the face of Israel's achievement of separate peace treaties designed specifically to neutralize the Arab front.

As a result, the Arabs have to co-ordinate their policies and overcome their differences. The Arab citizen has to understand his duties and rights as part of a nation. And finally, he has to assume responsibility for summing up all these challenges. As Mr. Rifa'i concluded, "the Arab is ultimately responsible for his today and tomorrow." And that is not the easiest of challenges.

Hoteliers Association

AMMAN (Star) — Mr. Zuhair Ajlouni became President of the Board of Directors of the Jordanian Hoteliers Association in elections held this week.

The elections, whose results were announced on Tuesday, also appointed a number of other officers on the board. Mr. Ahmad Azar was elected First Deputy Chairman and Mr. Osama Dabbas Vice-President. In addition, Mr. Aref Abu Ali became Treasurer, and Mr. Ibrahim Sa'deh Secretary.

Members elected to the board included Mr. Khalil Adwan, Mr. Musa Naber and Mr. Hassan Kabarti.

The Hoteliers Association is the first professional grouping in Jordan founded for the purpose of promoting the tourism and hotel industry.

The Jerusalem Star

Dear Reader: With this survey The Star hopes to get an idea of who our readers are, what they like or don't like and how we can better serve them. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to fill the questionnaire below, answering as many of the questions as you like, and then mail it to us at Post Office Box 591, Amman.

All answers will be kept in strictest confidence and will be used for statistical purposes only. Thank you for your co-operation, and Good Reading!

- For how long have you been reading The Star?
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 - Adequate?
 - Poor?
 - Very bad?
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- Of the regular sections which do you read most often:
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 - Middle East
 - World
 - Opinion
 - Centrepiece
 - Arts
 - Society
 - Living
 - People
 - Star Kids
 - Sport
 - Comics
 - Entertainment
 - Puzzles
- Who are your favourite regular columnists?
 - Ya'qoub Jaber (View point)
 - Henry Matar (Opinion)
 - Kamel Abu Jaber (Opinion)
 - Osama El-Sherif (Memorandum)
 - Joyce Abu Jassar (All Things Considered)
 - Hayford Attuah (Afro Scene)
 - Ya'qoub Salim (Just Between Us)
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 - No
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 - Poor
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 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad
 - WorldPaper monthly international supplement:
 - Very good
 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad
 - The Star's special pull-out supplements:
 - Very good
 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad
 - The weekly Amman Financial Market Report:
 - Very good
 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad
 - The weekly Calendar:
 - Very good
 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad
- Please state any additional remarks and observations you may have on the paper and how it can be improved:
 - Very good
 - Adequate
 - Poor
 - Very bad

Readership Survey

- Do you think there should be more:
 - Local news?
 - Economy and business reports?
 - World news coverage?
 - Middle East news coverage?
 - Human interest stories?
 - Cultural items and reports?
 - Sports coverage?
 - Entertainment items?
 - Other (Please specify):
- Personal data:
 - Age:
 - Sex:
 - Nationality:
 - Occupation:
 - Place of residence (e.g. Amman, Irbid or abroad):
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The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Agencies deal with problems of water, going and coming

The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) are two among the many agencies in Jordan that take a hand in pumping, storing and distributing water for domestic and industrial use — and for disposing of water and other waste by sanitary methods. Hamdan Al-Haj looks at the two authorities' most recent projects in interviews with their directors.



Flooding in the Sall: Blockages present a threat

WSC extends water, sewerage in Irbid

AMMAN — An American contractor, the Sam P. Wallace company, will install a waste treatment plant in the northern city of Irbid under a recently-signed JD 6.69 million contract with the Water Supply Corporation (WSC).

The contract is one of a planned three in a programme to install, improve and replace parts of Irbid's water and sewer services. WSC Deputy Director General Aref Bahaeddin told The Star. The project will move on to the next phase within the next two months, when two additional contracts are awarded: for the extension of a water pipe network and a sewerage system. The total cost of these two contracts is expected to be in the range of JD 4.7 million, Mr. Bahaeddin said.

The WSC deputy director said that the project is financed by the government with the help of a loan and a grant from the US Agency for International Development (USAID). But the World Bank is not financing any portions of this project, contrary to some local press reports.

The construction of Sam P. Wallace's contract is to be three years, starting within three months of mobilization. But, Mr. Bahaeddin added, the project does not cover all the needs of the most densely built-up areas. More contracts will be signed to cover remaining portions of the city at a later time, although no funding is available for this purpose now.

Asked about new WSC projects, Mr. Bahaeddin said, "There are many projects at hand, like the Aqaba city sewerage project, which is in progress. Coming soon is the Zarqa and Ruseifa water and sewerage project, which will be awarded within about five months."

"This Zarqa and Ruseifa project is the largest of all (WSC) projects," he said. "The total value of the project is estimated at about JD 28 million, financed by several international agencies, such as USAID, the German International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Islamic Bank and the German Development Bank (KfW) in addition to the local contribution of the government."

Asked about WSC's preparations for winter, Mr. Bahaeddin pointed out that winter is a slack season for water utility services. As the demand for water for domestic needs drops in winter, no extra effort on WSC's part is called for — in contrast to the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, which is charged with maintaining drainage in the capital.

WSC is about to sign contracts with three local consulting offices, for the detailed design and the preparation of tender documents for water and sewerage services for cities in the south and six towns in the north. These are Madaba, Karak, Tafila, Salt, Mafrqa, Ramtha, Ajloun, Ain Jinnah, Anjara, Karanja and Kufr Khail.

AWSA director promises daily efforts to clear drainage in Sall

AMMAN — As from the beginning of 1984 a sanitation truck will make daily inspection tours of the drainage area from Al-Muhajireen bridge of 'Ain-Ghazal, says Mohammad Saleh Al-Kilani, Director General of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA). The programme is part of AWSA's efforts to make sure that major waterways in Amman are kept clear.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Kilani said that the authority had cleaned all obstacles inside Amman, most importantly the Sall culvert. The Sall (from the Arabic word for stream) is the wadi, covered for much of its distance, that runs through downtown Amman from Ras Al-Ain in the west to the area of the Municipality building and on to Ain Ghazal in the east.

This waterway is the main bottleneck for stormwater drainage in Amman, and several serious accidents have occurred there during past flood seasons. Therefore AWSA tries to keep clear the box culverts in the wadi, as well as minor valleys and side streets that serve as tributaries.

Clearing culverts

Mr. Kilani said that last winter, accumulated rubbish inside the culverts caused floods in the downtown area. A private firm was then hired to clear out the blockages. In another measure,



Mohammad S. Kilani

a reinforced concrete base is being installed throughout the length of the Sall, from Jisr Al-Hammam to Raghadan bridge and from Al-Muhajireen area to 'Ain Ghazal bridge.

Ventilation openings are also being put in, so that workers can enter the culvert for maintenance without the risk of suffocation. In addition, the health hazard that the Sall, once presented has been eliminated by the extermination of rats and removal of mosquito — breeding pools.

Asked about other AWSA projects, Mr. Kilani said that a waste stabilization pond is under construction in Khirbet Al-Samra, 40 kilometres north Amman. This treatment plant will relieve the pressure on the existing 'Ain Ghazal plant. It is expected to complete in 1984. This should solve the problem of sewage treatment for Amman until 1990. As for water supply, a number of concrete water tanks will be constructed within 1984-85 as service reservoirs, which contain 25 hours' worth of water for use in case of emergency.

For the next two years, there is a plan to install sewers in northern and western Amman, and the suburbs that surround the capital from the south. A total of 200 kilometres of pipes will be installed, Mr. Kilani said.

AWSA also hopes to install telemetry systems within the next two years. One of these will control water supply, pumping and distribution. Another one will be for the sewerage network and 'Ain Ghazal treatment plant.

Asked about water tests, Mr. Kilani said that Amman water is not polluted.

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Committee on air traffic safety prepares proposals for carriers

Amman seminar shows emphasis on human factor, Ghandour says

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — International airlines will receive, before the end of 1983, a set of recommendations on air traffic safety stemming from a recent seminar held in Amman, says Ali Ghandour, Chairman and President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

The recommendations, possibly including the institution of a mandatory reporting system, will be drawn up by a committee of experts and researchers whom the seminar nominated. Its members are drawn mainly from the Flight Safety Foundation, a non-profit agency based in the United States.

Alia sponsored the two-day seminar in October under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, who himself attended most of the sessions. The airline took this initiative because it felt it could play a "dynamic and effective role in this sphere," Mr. Ghandour told The Star in an exclusive interview.

The seminar was the first of its type to be held in the Middle East, he said. Usually international organizations take such initiative behind closed doors.

Alia, in appreciation of the importance of civil aviation and its effect on commerce, development and tourism, has taken every possible measure to maintain an advanced and highly skilled airline, up to international standards, Mr. Ghandour said.

But civil aviation safety is a purely specialized subject, and the seminar decided to concentrate mainly on human error and imperfections, which both have often been the direct cause of air accidents.

There are two countries who fully follow the binding reporting system, namely Australia and New Zealand. Under this system pilots, experts and other technical personnel are bound to immediately report any error whatsoever. This has helped to avoid many accidents and failures.

Mr. Ghandour was speaking after attending the IATA conference recently held in New Delhi, in which Alia took part. He said IATA (the International Air Transport Association) holds a yearly periodical meeting with the purpose of improving air transport services technically and economically, including the



Ali Ghandour

unification of air transport rules and regulations.

He said that the meeting set up 24-man executive committee, including Alia.

The conference has thoroughly discussed the recent shooting down of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, but no decision was taken. Arab representatives stated that many Arab airlines had formerly been exposed to similar incidents and others, where no serious attention and action was taken, Mr. Ghandour said.

What's the big deal?

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THE PRICES of most shares continued to decline during this week while daily handling headed towards stability. The exception was one day during which a large deal was concluded involving the Islamic Bank — more than JD 330,000 changed hands, divided among 53 contracts. This caused deviation jump to 40 per cent around the daily handling average. This week witnessed an improvement in demand for industrial firms, but it is still not strong enough to be called a trend towards stability.

More than 700,000 shares were handled during this week at a market value of JD 1.75 million, divided among 1,240 contracts — a decrease of 32.2 per cent from last week.

Banks

The banks sector occupied 64.9 per cent of total market handling, a decrease of 8.2 points. Within this sector five out of 16 banks had 76.6 per cent of the sector or 49.8 per cent of total. The Islamic Bank had 38.3 per cent of sector or 24.9 per cent of total; Jordan-Gulf Bank had 16.5/10.7 per cent; Jordan National Bank 8.8/5.7 per cent; Arab Bank 6.6/4.3 per cent and Jordan Securities Corporation 6.5/4.2 per cent.

Industry

The industry sector had 25.3 per cent of total handling — an increase of six points compared to last week. Five out of 31 companies had 56.1 per cent of the sector or 15.3 per cent of the market total.

The Chemical Detergents Company had 17.9/5.6 per cent; National Steel Industry 14.0/3.6 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refineries 10.9/2.8 per cent; Intermediate Petrochemical Industries 7.2/1.8 per cent, and Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes 6.1/1.5 per cent.

Insurance

The insurance sector had 5.2 per cent of total handling, an increase of 2.4 points compared to last week. Two out of 11 companies had 66.3 per cent of the sector or 3.4 per cent of the total; Jordan-French Insurance with 36 per cent of sector (1.8 per cent of total), and Middle East Insurance with 30.3/1.6 per cent.

Services

The services sector ranked last with only 4.6 per cent of total handling, a slight decrease of 0.2 points. Two out of 11 companies in this sector had 38.3 per cent of the sector or 1.7 per cent of the total.

Jordan Electric Power Company had 19.6 per cent of the sector or 0.9 per cent of the total, and National Shipping Lines 18.7/0.8 per cent.

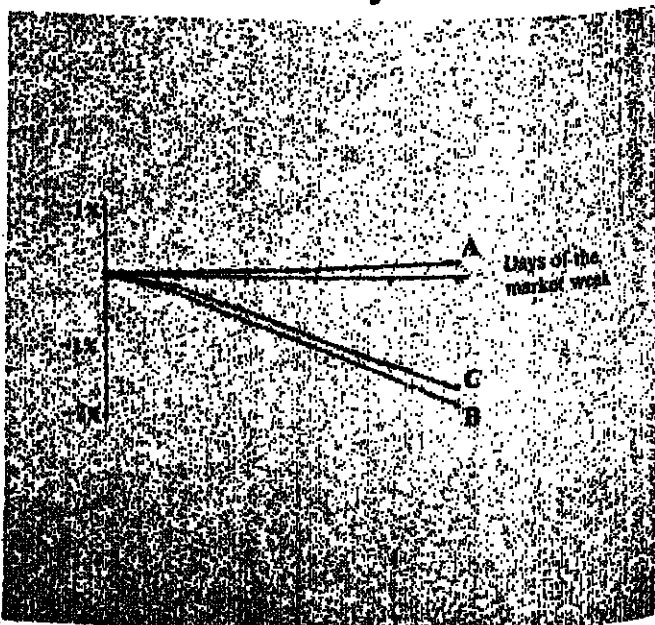
The shares of 69 companies were handled, with prices declines outnumbering advances 44-13. Arab Eagle Exchange Company closed at JD 1,850 up from JD 1,550; Jordan Brewery Company at JD 4,250 up from JD 4; Middle East Hotel at 0.590 up from 0.560, and International Chemical Industries at JD 1,350 up from JD 1,320.

Price drops: Holy Land Insurance closed at JD 1,500 down from JD 1,660; Jordan Securities at JD 1,710 down from JD 1,880; Petra Bank at JD 8 down from JD 8.560; Dar Al-Sha'b at JD 1,230 down from JD 1,310, and Garage Owners Federation at JD 7 down from JD 7,400.

Twelve companies showed no change in their share prices. The Star price index calculated at closing time came to 343.8, a decrease of 5.2 points or 1.5 per cent down on last week.

In the over-the-counter market over 355,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 250,000.

The weekly record



- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

3 November 1983
28/11/1983

Consequences of a cut-off at Hormuz

Western reserves perilously low

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

WHO WOULD be most hit by the closure of the Strait of Hormuz? If you answer America, you lose.

But if you thought of Italy, followed by France and Japan, you strike it rich.

For those are the countries most likely to suffer from the interruption of oil supplies if Iran carried out its threat of blocking the strait in retaliation against any Iraqi bombing of its oil installations with French Etendard fighter planes.

The action would immediately choke off half of France and Italy's total domestic oil supply. Japan would follow next. And since those countries have only three months of oil inventory in stock, their whole economies could be seriously disrupted.

The only option available would be to trigger Paris-based International Energy Agency's emergency sharing programme, by which the high inventory countries such as West Germany and Canada could transfer some of their excess stocks.

But such a contribution would still not be enough. It would add a mere 11 more days to the three stricken countries' reserves if Canada and West Germany volunteered to bring down their stock levels to the prescribed minimum of 90 days worth of their own domestic supplies. And that is ominous, on the eve of the winter season.

No wonder that the Japanese government has recently been encouraging all national oil companies to boost their stocks and buy as much crude on the spot market as possible.

British Petroleum has been doing likewise, although the danger hanging over the United Kingdom is far less serious (see table). The country would lose less than 9 per cent of its current consumption.

The second alternative would be to convince the Canadians, the British and the Norwegians to pump as much crude as possible to fill the gap. Canada, for one, could move greater volumes of oil across its southern border to the Chicago Gate, thus allowing America to divert Mexican and Nigerian crude deliveries to Europe. Together with increased North Sea supplies, there could be a net addition of about 1.5 million barrels a day. Adding to extra production from Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, a total of 3 million barrels a day could find its way on the market.

However, there would still be a deficiency of some 4 million-5 million barrels a day. That could be filled by pulling down oil stocks in tanks and boosting the speed of tankers throughout the world. Strategic oil reserves could be used here. Even Saudi Arabia has been building up floating tanks since September as a precautionary measure against any disruption in the Gulf. Yet, the issue is how long the West could sustain such a blockade without resorting to force and escalating further the tension between East and West.

Meanwhile, Iraq is gearing up to find alternative petroleum export routings. In addition to pushing up supplies via Turkey by 28 per cent, plans to build pipelines through Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have all been studied as serious options. The one plan that seems to catch the attention nowadays is connecting line running 500 kilometres between the southern Iraqi fields and the Saudi Chawar-Yanbu pipeline.

The major problem, though, is the time factor: It would take at least six to nine months for the new line to become operative, and it is not sure at all whether Baghdad can wait that long before running through an already serious financial crisis.

Several European bankers say that Iraq simply can't afford to pursue the war for more than six

months. That explains the timing of the French Super Etendard planes' delivery.

Meanwhile, the new Iranian offensive, dubbed "Dawn 4", could seriously endanger the last remaining source of exports: The Kirkuk fields of northern Iraq in the heart of Kurdistan. Although it is still impossible to say how deep Iranian forces have indeed penetrated into this area, if Tehran increased its pressure, it could place the whole country in a tragic position with no more oil exports to pay for the war. In short, it would be the exact reverse of what Baghdad aimed to achieve by using the French fighters against Iranian oil installations.

The consequences in Paris could be financial turmoil, since Iraqi debts towards France now account for about a third of the latter's total reserves minus gold. Using another yardstick, were Iraq to default, it could cost France over a tenth of all the country's foreign assets. Luckily, France has tremendous reserves of gold by international standard, and could easily get rid of 20 per cent of its precious metal to write off the bad Iraqi loans.

Yet, that would mean dumping on the market nearly 18 million ounces which nobody could really absorb. Already, the Soviet Union has been stepping up its gold sales together with South Africa in a bid to secure more hard currency. Moreover, gold still remains on a downward curve in the current international climate. The only possibility for France would be to take advantage of an international crisis where the price of gold would shoot up. But even then, it is doubtful whether such a quantity of precious metal could easily find buyers.

One way or another, France is bound to lose — and despite the recent trend reversal in the country's balance of payment position, the French franc is poised to remain weak for many months to come.



Syrian border road bids in

THE PUBLIC Works Ministry says it has received 12 bids for the construction of a road linking Zarka to Mafrak and the Syrian border. The tendering companies — both international and local firms — accounted for most of the prequalified contractors, of which there were 15. Bids for the project ranged from JD 8.3 million to JD 14 million, a ministry official said.

After awarding the Syrian border road and other desert highway contracts for which bids have been received, the ministry plans to concentrate in the next year on road studies. To this end it has issued some "big tenders" for consultancy services, the official said.

Firms apply for mini-hydro work

THE CONSTRUCTION of two small hydroelectric generating stations for the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) will be put out to tender around mid-December, a JVA official says. The authority has received 52 applications for prequalification for the contracts, from both local and foreign firms. The tender will be open to a shortlist of about 15.

Big school project announced

THE MINISTRY of Public Works invites bids for the construction of a polytechnical college in Tafila, southern Jordan, with a construction area of 14,000 square metres. The contract is open to local firms classified as General and to contractors from member states of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan. Tender documents cost JD 150 and are available from the Project Implementation Unit at the Education Ministry, tel. 669181 Amman. Closing date: 14 December.

TCC seeks generators

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS Corporation (TCC) has issued a tender for the supply and installation of emergency generators at its microwave relay stations in Ashrafiya, Abdali and Sawelleh, along with the construction of auxiliary rooms and the repair of existing structures. Details for JD 50 from the TCC's tendering office at Third Circle, Jabal Amman. Closing date: 5 December.

Supply tenders

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT for expanding the data system at the National Planning Council headquarters in Amman. Details for JD 5 from the government Supply Department in Jabal Amman, near Zahran Post Office. Closing date: 19 November.

WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT: For mechanical, instrumental and electrical uses in control and plant workshops. Details for JD 2 from Intermediate Petrochemical Industries (IPI), Tel. (05) 85844, Zarqa. Closing date: 15 November.

VEGETABLE OIL: Five hundred tonnes of soya or cottonseed oil. Details from the Supply Ministry's tenders secretary, for JD 5. Closing date: 10 November.

FURNITURE: For Mutah University near Karak. Details for JD 20 from Mutah University office in Fawzi Mughl Street (behind Zahran Palace, Jabal Amman). Closing date: 10 November.

CONSTRUCTION of a rural council building in Idhril, southern Jordan. Details for JD 10 from Council Chairman Haidhan Al-Jazi in Idhril. Closing date: 6 November.

Invitation For Prequalification To Consulting Firms

Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites consulting engineering firms to apply for prequalification for consulting services for the reuse of the treated effluent water from waste stabilization ponds for agricultural use.

The tender conditions and scope of work are available at Tenders Division in AWSA offices. The cost of each copy is 50 JD (non-refundable). The latest date to obtain these documents is 10:00 a.m. on Sunday November 20th, 1983.

General Manager
Mohammad S. Kilani

Important

Proposals to this tender will be received not later than 10:00 a.m., December 5th, 1983. Two separate numbered envelopes should be submitted, No. (1) Prequalification Documents (2) The Financial Offer.

Industrial countries worst threatened by a closure of the Strait of Hormuz

(Imports during first half of 1983)

	Imports from the Gulf (B/D)	Gulf imports' share of consumption	Days of oil reserves ^a
Italy ¹	838,353	52.3%	98.7
France ¹	807,285	50.4%	100
Japan	1,883,941	44.8%	99.52
W. Germany	234,931	11.7%	131.5
UK	109,986	8.4%	84.6
Canada	20,725	1.4%	108
USA	205,220	1.3%	89.2
Total	4,100,441	Average: 14.9	95.7

(1) Applies to first half of 1982
(2) At the end of March 1983

3 November 1983

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Clandestine work ...and the economic crisis

IS IT a blessing or a curse? Should it be stamped out, tolerated or ignored? "Moonlighting" — "black labour" — "the underground economy" — call it what you will, is both defended and condemned.

But while this multiform phenomenon is publicly deplored as much by the social partners as by public authorities, it's always "the others" who are held responsible for it.

There are no sharply defined boundaries to this economic neoworld where millions work at undeclared jobs which can range from week-end housepainting to working 10 hours a day, from unskilled illegal migrant labour to computer programming and other specialised tasks carried out by highly qualified professional workers who are increasingly joining the black labour ranks.

Because of, or perhaps in spite of, the continuing recession, there are indications that the army of "black labourers" is growing in most Western industrialised countries and that it operates, at different levels, in almost all sectors of the economy. The exact extent of clandestine and undeclared work is, for obvious reasons, not fully known. But a new ILO study shows that in certain market economy industrialised countries, clandestine workers represent nearly 10 per cent of the active population and their number sometimes exceeds that of the unemployed.

Compared with the active population the proportion of black labour would be from around 3 to 5 per cent in France, from 8 to 12 per cent in West Germany, from 13 to 14 per cent in Sweden, between 10 and 35 per cent in Italy, while in the United States their number is estimated at more than 25 million.

Even less is known about the economic side of the phenomenon, but according to various estimates concerning the underground economy, earnings from undeclared work are considerable. In 1979, for example, it is estimated that they represented 5 per cent or more of the gross domestic product in several countries of Western Europe as well as in the United States.

Governments would like to put an end to black labour, notably because of the enormous sums it diverts from national treasuries, but this is easier said than done. Where special attempts using repressive measures have been made, they usually have been restricted to one sector of activity or a specific group of workers with generally disappointing results.

Critics of such government action say that preventive rather than repressive measures should be taken and the study cites a report by the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry which recommends that authorities stop all increases in fiscal and social levies, simplify administrative formalities and widely publicise the comparative advantages and security of legal jobs. Similar proposals appear in two new official French reports published after the ILO study was finalised.

Motivations

Preventive measures based on worker motivation should also be considered, the study suggests. It points out that while people still take second jobs or full-time un-

declared jobs to make ends meet or raise their standard of living, financial gain in some cases is no longer the overriding consideration.

Recent sociological studies show that for people stuck in a full-time but boring or frustrating job, moonlighting provides an outlet whereby they can prove talent and technical competence, sometimes with an eye to a job change; for retired people accustomed to an active life a job in the underground economy makes them feel useful and provides social contact; latent workaholics take on a second job because they dislike being idle and don't know how to use leisure time.

Black labour also has a special appeal for some young people who scorn the traditional work ethic, the study says.

Hiring black labour is a tempting recourse for enterprises subjected to increasing pressure from authorities because it lowers labour costs and provides a flexible pool from which to draw to meet fluctuations in labour demand while not having to bother with recruitment and job security regulations or making social security or tax payments.

Defenders of clandestine labour also claim that it acts as a safety-valve in times of economic crisis and helps ease social tensions.

But on the dark side of moonlighting lies the danger of impaired health for those who take on second jobs — fatigue accumulates and can lead to insomnia, making the moonlighter more accident-prone and susceptible to illness. He also runs the risk of losing his principal employment.

Workers in full-time, undeclared jobs find themselves beyond the pale — they have no recourse to law — they have no rights to social benefits.

This is particularly the case for illegal aliens who work at jobs that nationals scorn, which are often dirty, dangerous and poorly paid.

Generally speaking, clandestine work leaves the workers concerned open to exploitation and, for those enterprises which do not resort to black labour, it constitutes unfair competition. The study suggests that it could also contribute to the development of fringe jobs which are not included in official statistics, leading to evaluation errors by public authorities in the elaboration of economic and social plans.

The study also mentions interest taken at the International

level in clandestine work and the underground economy as well as measures adopted and initiatives taken or foreseen in national planning.

Finally, according to the study, the problem of clandestine work — because of its complexity, the many reasons underlying its origin and the continuous tendency towards organization and diversification — cannot be regulated by ordinary means. To be effective, the preventive and repressive measures should be realistic, varied and selective and be accompanied by an obligation of co-operation on the part of public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations in implementing chosen policies.

(ILO feature)

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MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Search for bomb victims ends

BEIRUT — The search was pronounced virtually over Monday in the truck-bombed US Marine post, and the official spokesman for the American peacekeeping contingent put the latest casualty toll at over 230 dead, and over 70 wounded. "We're fairly confident we've got just about every body," said Major Robert Jordan, chief spokesman for the Marines, as searchers completed a ninth day of digging in the devastated post. "One or two bodies may still be in the rubble of what was the four-storey headquarters of the Marine Battalion Landing Team at Beirut's international airport, but indications are we've found every body we're going to find," he said. Police said no clues have been found yet about the identity of the terrorist who crashed a grey Mercedes truck laden with explosives into the lobby of the BLT headquarters on 23 October.

Israel in Lebanon

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that the United States has asked Israel to increase its involvement in Lebanon, Israel radio reported. Mr. Shamir made the disclosure to Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The radio's accounts of the Committee's meetings are usually authoritative. Shamir said the American request has not been discussed through formal channels. It did not elaborate on exactly what Israel was being asked to do.

'Iran's threat to close Hormuz can cause a large scale war'

By Naghieh Khaleeli

IT IS not yet certain whether the five French Super Etendard jets have arrived in Baghdad. However, their intended delivery has focused new attention on the Iran-Iraq conflict, often referred to as the "forgotten war" and now in its fourth year.

Although the economies of both warring countries have suffered serious setbacks, Iraq's losses have been greater owing to the drastic cut in its oil exports from three million barrels a day to less than a third. The Iraqis have denied Iraqi oil access through the Strait of Hormuz. At the same time in 1982 the Syrians, who side with the Iraqis in the Gulf conflict, closed Iraq's pipeline running through their country to the Mediterranean. As a result Iraq now has only one outlet for its oil exports: the pipeline running through Turkey carrying some 700,000 barrels a day.

This drastic fall in oil revenue plus the increased expenditure on defence as a result of the war — US \$900 million a month — has meant that the Iraqi government has fallen drastically short of funds. Consequently a number of bills have remained unpaid. French construction firms for example are owed somewhere in the region of US \$5 billion by the government in Baghdad.

President Saddam Hussein would therefore like to see an end to the conflict and the start of negotiations for peace with Iran. It is precisely for this reason that the Etendards have been ordered. Equipped with Exocet missiles and with their exceptional speed and sophistication, the Iraqis hope that by either using or at least threatening to use the Etendards against the enemy's oil installations and tankers, sufficient pressure will come to bear on the Iraqis to bring them to the negotiating table. At the same time it might also pressurise the Iraqis into opening the Strait of Hormuz to Iraqi oil exports thus bringing the two combatants to some form of economic parity.

France has a special interest in the outcome of events in the Gulf war. While private commercial French firms have large sums owing to them by the Iraqi government, Baghdad is also a lucrative market for the French arms industry accounting for over 40 per cent of all French arms sales to the Middle East. The types of French arms dispatched to Iraq have included Mirage fighter interceptors, the Crotale and Roland-2 land-mobile surface-to-air missiles, Puma and Gazelle military helicopters as well as anti-tank missiles.

Whether the Iraqis use the Etendards against the Iraqis is highly speculative. The Iraqis have warned that if the Iraqis bomb any of their oil installations then the use of the Strait of Hormuz would become unnecessary for the Iranian government. Given this situation the Iraqis will retaliate by mining the Straits which would render it unusable by any of the Gulf states as well as by bombing the oil installations of other Gulf countries in turn. In a recent radio broadcast the speaker of the Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani, stressed "the day we cannot use our oil, the Persian Gulf will be of no value to us — because the Persian Gulf is of value (to us only) when we have oil... If we have no oil those parts will become valueless. We shall close

the gate (strait) so that we would all be deprived together, and this we can do..."

The closure of the Strait would mean a loss of oil exports to the Gulf region of about 8 1/2 — 9 million barrels a day — a sixth of the oil consumption of the non-communist world.

On 10 October the ruler of the UAE, Sheikh Zayid bin Sultan al-Nahyan visited Iraq as the representative of the Gulf Arabs as well as Saudi Arabia in order to persuade President Saddam Hussein not to use the advanced jets to bomb Iran's oil terminal of Kharg Island. In return he is reported to have offered Iraq a big new loan.

Ultimately the Gulf states are relying on the West to help them out should Iran threaten the peaceful flow of their oil exports. Reflecting Omani security goals as a guardian of the Straits to a gathering at the Royal Insti-

tute of International Affairs, London 19 September, the Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs asserted that "should Iran attack the Strait, Oman will resist — but, Oman in such a situation will require its friends to give it military equipment and support". This would inevitably lead to Oman's principal arms supplier, notably Britain, stepping up arms supplies. Oman also has strong bilateral relations and military co-operation agreements with the US, who would also have to respond to any Omani request.

This is not a matter only for the Gulf states. The US and other western powers are concerned at the prospect of the conflict escalating both because it might disrupt the flow of oil to the West and also possibly lead to a superpower confrontation in the Gulf.

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Denktash threatens to decare unilateral independence

By Juliet Pearce

NICOSIA — A rift is building up between Turkey and the Turkish-controlled northern portion of Cyprus over the latter's threats to make a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI).

The threats have intensified since May and have now taken a more ominous tone in the form of a formal Bill presented to the 40-member Turkish Cypriot Parliament. Although Turkey at first appeared to be backing the idea, it now expresses support for the continuation of the moribund dialogue between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The government in Ankara has notified its displeasure to Mr. Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community and president of the Turkish-backed 'federated state' in the north of the island.

But some Turkish diplomats fear that, humiliated by a series of international setbacks and frustrated by the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks, Mr. Denktash might simply go ahead without consulting the 'motherland'.

The consequences are difficult to assess. Most likely, Turkish Cyprus would become further isolated from the outside world, its economic contacts imperilled. Mr. Denktash has already issued an 'ultimatum' to Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou — whose government is

internationally recognised — demanding a summit meeting by the end of October.

Ankara strongly resents the linkage with Turkey's elections, on 6 November which would seem to imply its official blessing. But so far it has not used its ultimate weapons: stopping the financial subsidy equivalent to 60 per cent of the budget of northern Cyprus or withdrawing its troops, deployed in the north since the 1974 invasion.

Turkey maintains two under-strength infantry divisions or close to 20,000 men in northern Cyprus. These troops protect Turkey's strategic interests as well as the Turkish-Cypriot community. Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, a strong backer of the Greek-Cypriots, charges that the threat of independence is a 'new provocation, a new menace, which threatens to create a serious crisis, perhaps the most serious since 1974'.

The governments in Athens and on the Greek side of the Cypriot demarcation line have appealed to the permanent members of the UN Security Council to stop the threatened move by the Turkish Cypriots. There has been intense diplomatic activity involving the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

All major powers feel that the intercommunal talks should continue — regardless of the lack of results — and that independence of the north would create a serious crisis in the eastern Mediterranean.



Rauf Denktash

Above all, it would certainly heighten tension between Greece and Turkey, the area's traditional adversaries.

The latest threats by Mr. Denktash appear to have been caused by strained nerves after a visit to the European Parliament and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. He felt he had been snubbed when the council's Secretary-General Franz Karasek, cancelled a scheduled appointment. He complained of 'arrogance by council members and claimed they favoured the Greek side'.

The Turkish-Cypriot leader wants to be treated by the Greek side as 'an equal partner', not merely as a representative of the Turkish minority on this island of 650,000. He feels that unless he meets Kyprianou face-to-face 'the Turkish-Cypriot side will be obliged to seek political recognition in the international field'.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar — who himself served with the UN in Cyprus — is once again trying to bridge the gap. Most diplomats feel that resumption of the de facto talks would at least help to lower the tension.

If Mr. Denktash goes ahead with what diplomats call a 'rash act', and sets up an 'independent state' without resources or essential infrastructure, it would be highly embarrassing to Turkey, already facing hostile international reaction to impending legislative elections in which all candidates have been hand-picked by the military.

Observer News Service

The Generals hold elections — Turks to vote on 6 November

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey will make a fresh attempt at parliamentary democracy with general elections on 6 November in a step designed to end three years of military rule.

To shape the government that is to succeed it, the military has carefully sifted through the lists of politicians allowed to participate and controlled the formation of new political parties.

But after allowing a relatively free campaign, with the only structure being that the military could not be criticized, pre-election polls show the Generals' favoured party may not win.

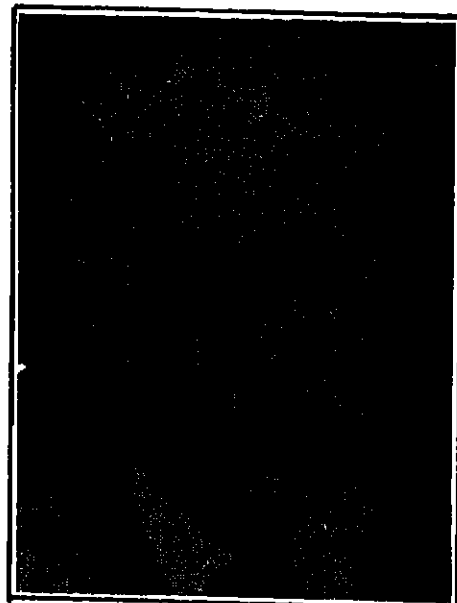
The military has intervened in the government three times since Turkey adopted multi-party politics in 1946: in 1960, 1971 and 1980. The first two times the military withdrew within two years, but this latest intervention has been the longest and most extensive.

When the military seized power in 1980, political violence was bordering on civil war, and clashes between factions of the extreme right and left were killing about 20 people a day. The Generals imposed martial law and 30,000 alleged terrorists and their sympathizers were jailed, while law and order was restored in factories, streets and schools.

The military outlawed all political parties and banned 242 prominent politicians from political activity for the ten years. Among them were former Premiers Süleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit. New leaders had to be found for these elections, and by exercising a veto power over party founders and parliamentary candidates, the Generals prevented the resurrection of old parties under different names.

Three parties were established five months ago and are in the race for the 400-member Parliament, which has one chamber. They are the centre-right Nationalist Democracy Party led by a retired General Turgut Sunlap, the free-enterprise oriented Motherland Party, led by Turgut Ozal, and the centre-left Populist Party of Necdet Calp, a former bureaucrat.

The Generals disqualified 12 other parties, and according to reliable sources, the military's scenario called for the centre-right Nationalist Democracy to



Gen. Evren

govern, while the centre-left Populist Party formed the main opposition.

But an independent public opinion poll taken last week showed Ozal's Motherland Party was ahead — it was preferred by 27.3 per cent of those polled, the Populist Party had 13.6 per cent, and the Generals' favourite, the Nationalist Democracy Party, trailed with 12.4 per cent. To complicate matters for the Generals, two of the parties vetoed from participating in the election, the Social Democracy Party and the conservative Righteous Path Party, still have wide support and are reportedly using their nationwide organizations to urge voters to cast unmarked ballots.

The campaign started two weeks ago and the parties have distributed thousands of leaflets and advertised in the press. Campaign buses have been touring the countryside from dawn to dusk and party leaders have travelled throughout the country, using outdoor rallies and video recorders in village coffee houses to try to woo the largely unformed, undecided and uninterested electorate.

The party leaders were given the television time to present their views and participate in press conferences and a three-way debate.

Israel warns Lebanon to keep to withdrawal agreement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel has warned that its faith in future peace agreements with Arab states would be severely undermined if Lebanon backed out of the troops-withdrawal agreement.

A senior Israeli official, briefing reporters on condition he not be identified, timed the warning to coincide with the opening of the Lebanon Reconciliation Conference on Monday. Speaking after the regular weekly cabinet meeting which dealt with the Lebanon issue, the official also mentioned alleged Egyptian violations of the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

"It is important that Arab countries who sign agreements with Israel keep these agreements, that they don't yield to pressure from other Arab countries who want to annul the agreements with Israel," he said. Israel looks forward to signing agreements with all its neighbours, and what use will it be if all the agreements are broken," he added.

The 17 May accord, which provides for Israeli and Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon, is regarded here as one of the major Israeli achievements arising from the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who as foreign minister played a key role in negotiating the agreement, regards it as a litmus test of Lebanon's ability to resist Arab hardliners and live at peace with Israel.

Sixteen people face charges in Egypt

CAIRO — The State security prosecutor has charged 16 persons with attempting to overthrow the government through armed revolt and replacing it with a communist system.

State Prosecutor Mr. Agaa El-Araby said the Popular Movement Group had planned terrorist activities and assassinations of public figures in Egypt. In the indictment, he also said the group had links with Palestinian and Iranian organizations and that some of its members had been trained by Palestinians in Lebanon and Syria. The 16 defendants, two of whom are Palestinians, face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment and hard labour.

Reports about the cracking of a Communist group have been in the Egyptian press since last August. El-Araby said that following investigations, it was discovered that the group was divided into two main sections, a political division led by first defendant Ahmed Abdel-Fatah, and a military one led by Ahmed Abdel-Gawad El-Toumy.

El-Araby said El-Toumy travelled to Lebanon and Syria, where he received financial backing from the two Palestinians and received military training in how to manufacture explosives.

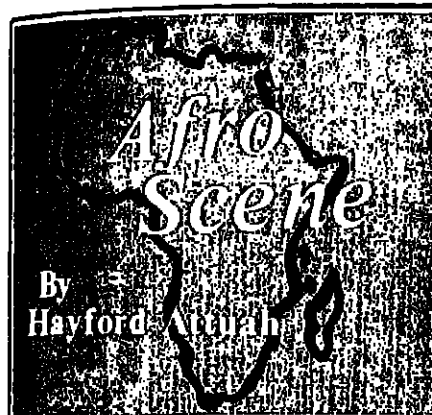
The indictment said that at least 25 persons with leftist-marxist inclinations were recruited by El-Toumy.

Saudi Prince Bandar, who has been mediating the Lebanon crisis, was quoted as saying the Israel-Lebanon agreement was the only major obstacle to reconciliation and could be circumvented by submitting an amended version to the Lebanese parliament.

The Paris daily 'Le Monde' quoted him as saying it would be a tragedy if the Lebanese government, under pressure from the United States and Israel, grasps at an accord which has no chance of working because its execution depends on a third party, Syria.

The Israeli official accused Syria of using force, occupation and threats to pressure Lebanon into breaking the agreement with Israel. The Cabinet also discussed the positions it will take in talks this week with a visiting US delegation headed by Under Secretary of State Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger.

The official said Israel detected a change in American policy. He said he does not think the Americans would mind Israel playing a more active role in Lebanon. But the Israeli English daily the 'Jerusalem Post' quoted Mr. Eagleburger as having told a US Jewish leader that Washington should strengthen ties and co-operation with Israel, because it was the only deterrent force in the Middle East, especially in light of the deteriorating Lebanese situation.



South Africa and her neighbours

OF ALL the problems facing the Southern African nation of Mozambique none disturbs President Samora Machel more than what is considered as 'aggression' from South Africa.

On several occasions, Mozambique has been the target of military attacks by South Africa. The latter claims that Mozambique is the haven for the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) the black nationalist group fighting for the elimination of apartheid and the formation of a majority government in South Africa.

All attacks by South Africa therefore were aimed at destroying the bases of the ANC inside Mozambican territory where it is suspected to be organizing terrorist activities. But most of these attacks leave much to be desired after they take place. South African jet fighters strafe villages and towns inside Mozambique indiscriminately and inflict casualties on innocent men, women and children.

One of such air raids took place in May this year following the bomb explosion at the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria killing a number of people most of them air force personnel. The Pretoria regime retaliated ruthlessly by bombing the town of Matola in Mozambique suspected to be an ANC hideout.

A more recent incident took place on 17 October when South African soldiers entered Mozambique and destroyed an information and planning centre belonging to the ANC and wounding five people in the process.

Another African country that has been suffering as a result of South African actions is Lesotho. In March this year, South Africa imposed a partial blockade on this landlocked country located inside South Africa. Lesotho is accused of providing sanctuary for the ANC 'fugitives' who use the country as a launching-pad for guerrilla activities. This action brought Lesotho on its knees economically.

South Africa demanded that some 500 people known to be members of the ANC be expelled from Lesotho before the embargo was lifted. Since there was no alternative for poor Lesotho, its Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan had to agree to the demand. Lesotho arranged with the United Nations to evacuate these people to Mozambique, Tanzania and neighbouring Swaziland. Before then, Lesotho's capital Maseru, had been the scene of a massive South African air raids on ANC installations which left so many dead.

Lesotho like Mozambique, faces economic problems. These air raids whose aftermath is destruction have made worse the economies of these countries.

What the South African government has failed to realise all along is that, no amount of raids and attacks on the ANC can destroy the Council. The imprisonment for life of its former leader Mr. Nelson Mandela rather increased the tempo of the Council's activities. Besides the ANC, there are a number of black nationalist organizations who also have the same objectives as the ANC. This means opposition to apartheid can never be stifled.

Prime Minister Botha should recognize this fact and change his government's policies.

Missiles raise chances of accidents

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON — American cruise missiles expected to arrive for deployment in Britain next month will sharply raise the chances of a nuclear accident, according to a study published on 24 October.

The study, by a British electronics design engineer, Tim Williams, recalls accidents at Palomares (Spain) in 1966 and Thule (Greenland) in 1968, in which the destruction of nuclear warheads caused contamination over a wide area.

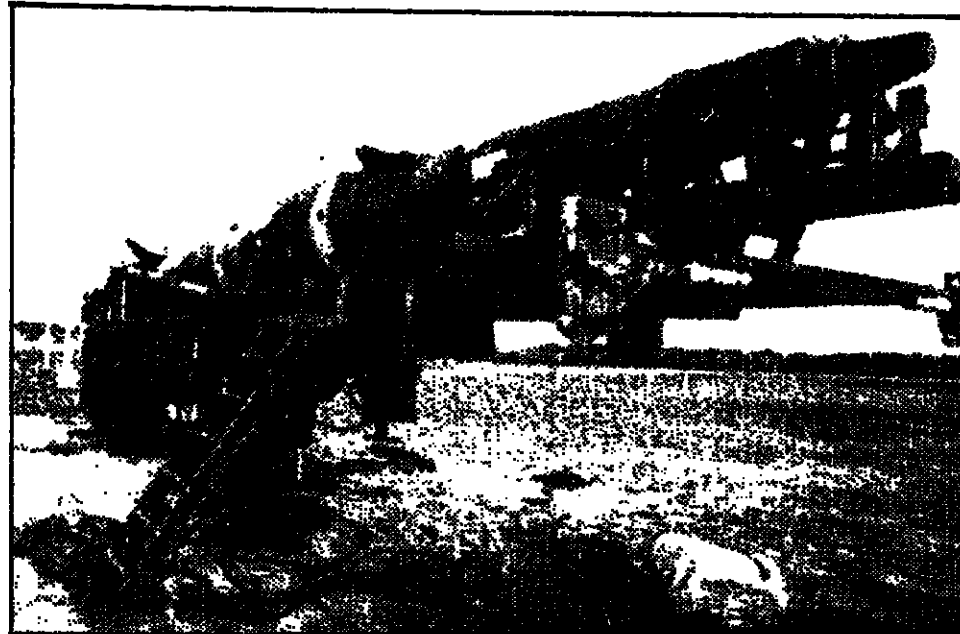
According to Williams, the cruise missile warhead with its high-explosive 'trigger' is located next to the jet fuel in the missile. 'An accident which involved the burning of this fuel might detonate the high explosive in the head. The explosion would destroy the missile and pierce the launcher assembly's armour cladding. The plutonium inventory of several kilograms would be vaporised and dispersed on the wind over the surrounding countryside. Plutonium 239 has a half-life of 24,131 years; speck of dust weighing one microgram, if ingested or inhaled, is enough to induce fatal cancer.'

When an American B-52 carrying four H-bombs crashed at Palomares 1,750 tonnes of contaminated earth had to be removed. At Thule, after a similar accident, 237,000 cubic feet of ice and snow had to be removed to a storage site in the United States.

The British government has said that on exercises only dummy warheads will be carried when cruise missile launchers are driven outside their two bases. But in a real alert when missile convoys would be dispersed, they would have to carry live warheads.

Williams suggests that the huge 35-ton launch vehicles, designed to be driven on the right, will be prone to accidents travelling on the left along British country roads. Last November an accident involving a Pershing I transporter caused 1,200 residents to be evacuated from the village of Waldprechtmeier in West Germany.

A more remote but obviously graver danger is that of the accidental arming of



Pershing II missile — deployment in Western Europe has generated heat

a warhead, leading to a nuclear explosion. The design requirement is that the weapon should have less than a one-in-a-million chance of exploding during an accident. This figure is 'rather dubious,' says Williams.

Arming depends on the operation of the so-called Permissive Action Link (PAL), in which two separate coded signals have to be transmitted to separate switches. One signal is generated by the combined action of two launch officers, the other by a microprocessor-controlled arming sequence when the device believes that 24 operations have been carried out in flight.

Says Williams: 'Reliance on microprocessor control for a function as critical as this is risky. A latent, undiscovered software bug could bypass the sequences completely, allowing the missile to be armed at launch; a hardware bug could do the same... The speed with which the

software has been developed means that latest bugs are a real possibility.'

There have been numerous complaints about quality control of hardware components during the missile's development programme. In February one of the largest US semiconductor makers was removed from the list of approved suppliers after admitting taking short cuts in testing military components.

Litton Industries, makers of the inertial guidance system, have reported unacceptable high numbers of integrated circuits arriving from the manufacturers in a condition unable to withstand moisture. And the prime contractors, General Dynamics, have been criticised for overall quality control following the failure of aerodynamic components to operate. Such failures could cause missiles to crash close to the launch area.

Observer News Service

Journalists for NATO war games in Germany

By Ian Mather

LONDON — A unique and in some respects bizarre dress rehearsal for World War Three takes place this week. For the first time since the Suez operation 27 years ago British journalists are to be put into military uniform and sent to the front.

The front is in West Germany where, as is their wont at this time of year when the harvest has been gathered in and the farmers don't object too much, the red hordes invade and NATO scrambles to hurl them back behind the Iron Curtain.

These are just NATO war games, of course, although the aim is always to make the manoeuvres as realistic as possible. This year, to add to the realism, the Ministry of Defence is trying out its procedures for journalists who would want to accompany the British forces in Germany into battle.

The 56 media persons who have applied to do so are to be given official accreditation after which they will be provided with uniforms which have shoulder flashes saying 'Defence Correspondent' and then flown to Germany in a Hercules to report the action.

Since the next war is considered certain to produce what is known as an 'integrated battlefield', that is one with nuclear and chemical weapons as well as conventional weapons flying about, the correspondents will also have to learn how to wear full protective clothing.

They will also be given rations and have to cook their own meals on field stoves and sleep in bivouacs. The idea stems from the Falklands conflict when as the ministry readily admits there were frequent problems between the media and their so-called 'minders'. Ministry of Defence press officers whose duties were to escort journalists, and censor and arrange transmission of their copy.

The journalists will be taken first to the headquarters of the Welsh Guards at Pirbright, Surrey, and then to an area near

Hameln in Germany where the British First Armoured Division playing the role of the so-called 'blue' force last week began defending a chunk of West Germany against an 'orange' attack conducted by other British troops.

The journalists will be divided into small groups and allocated escort officers. They will sleep out and be free to report what they see as the battle continues. In a real war in Europe journalists in uniform with accreditation would be entitled to prisoner-of-war status if they were captured and less likely to be shot as spies, one official connected with the exercise explained.

All will have to sign an agreement to observe a set of rules for reporting the war contained in a booklet. The rules which include a ban on criticism of senior officers are so comprehensive that they would have prevented William Russell's famous despatches to The Times from the

Crimea or the reporting of the Battle of the Somme.

But the ministry insists that it is still learning and that the book of rules is not a final version. It admits that fact and fiction may become inextricably mixed, but that there is nothing it can do to stop the reporters writing stories about 'real' events, such as a 'real' mass breakdown of British tanks should it occur.

Neither will there be full censorship of correspondents' stories as happened in the Falklands. A censorship study group, set up by the government, has been studying this problem for six months and will report soon.

One item in the ministry's guidance list for those taking part is unlikely to be relevant should a genuine war start in Europe. It is suggested that journalists take with them a certain amount of German currency for 'duty fees.'

ONS

Romanian friar, two others beatified

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II has beatified a Romanian for the first time, a Spanish Basque youth and a Sicilian doctor in an open-air mass at St. Peter's Square.

The ceremony, which took place before 70,000 pilgrims and tourists gathered under cloudy skies, also marked the first large-scale pilgrimage by Romanians to Rome since 1948, Vatican officials said.

Beatification is the first step to possible sainthood. It allows local dioceses to venerate the blessed person and to honour, the person with special ceremonies and shrines.

In his homily, the Pope said Capuchin Friar Jeremiah of Walchia, who became the first Romanian blessed, had established a bridge between the peoples and the Christian churches of his time.

Friar Jeremiah, who was born on 29 June 1556, came to Italy at age 20 and gave extraordinary proofs of charity working for 40 years for the sick and poor of the Naples area, the pope said.

Several hundred flag-waving pilgrims from Romania cheered as the Pope saluted them in their native language. The other two beatified were Domingo Iñurrate Zubero, a Basque who died in 1927 at age 26, and Sicilian doctor and priest Giacomo Cusmano (1834 — 1888).

Albania seeks ties with Italy

After 40 years in isolation

By Peter Jarocki

ROME (ONS) — Albania, the hermit Communist dictatorship ruled by 75-year-old Enver Hoxha, has been making high-level diplomatic overtures to Italy.

At the end of September, during the United Nations General Assembly, the Albanian Foreign Minister, Reis Malile, took the initiative in meeting the Italian Foreign Secretary, Giulio Andreotti. He followed that up with a short visit to Italy for more talks about trade and future relations.

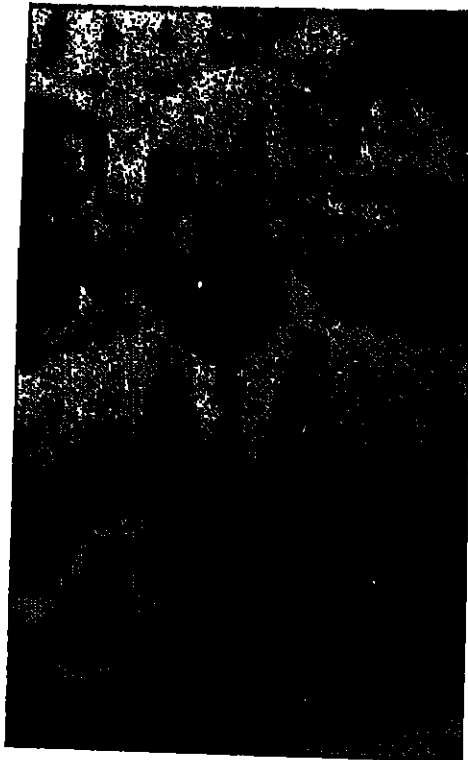
Hoxha's 40 years of isolationism have cut his nation off from the rest of the planet. At present his only acknowledged political friends are the Vietnamese. China and the USSR are regarded as enemies because they have failed to come up to Hoxha's standard of Communist doctrinal purity.

Historically, Albania's relations with Italy have never been as bad as with its other neighbours (Yugoslavia, Greece and further back Turkey), although the Italians heavily blotted their copybook under Mussolini when they invaded the country in 1939. After the war, the Italians tried to repair the damage and in the 1950s agreed to war reparations and a settlement of a property dispute to Albania's satisfaction.

When in 1961 Hoxha officially broke off with Khrushchev's revisionist Soviet Union, the decision was a gift to NATO in general and Italy in particular. It meant the end of the embryonic Soviet military base on the bay of Valone, a mere 56 kilometres away from the Italian coastline.

Since that time the Italians' main objective has been to prevent any possible military presence in Albania of the Warsaw Pact countries. In the last five years, Hoxha has followed a policy of cautious opening up towards a variety of countries, mainly Italy, Greece, Turkey and Romania. The aim has been to replace Chinese aid, cut off in 1978, with economic, industrial and commercial ties, but diversifying the trade sufficiently to avoid dependence.

Italy has assumed the most important role. It is easily the most technically advanced of Albania's neighbours and the least disliked. Trade with Italy now amounts to \$100 million a year, and it is thought this could quintuple soon when a commercial ferry service opens up between Otranto in Italy and Valone in Albania. In the spring of this year the first



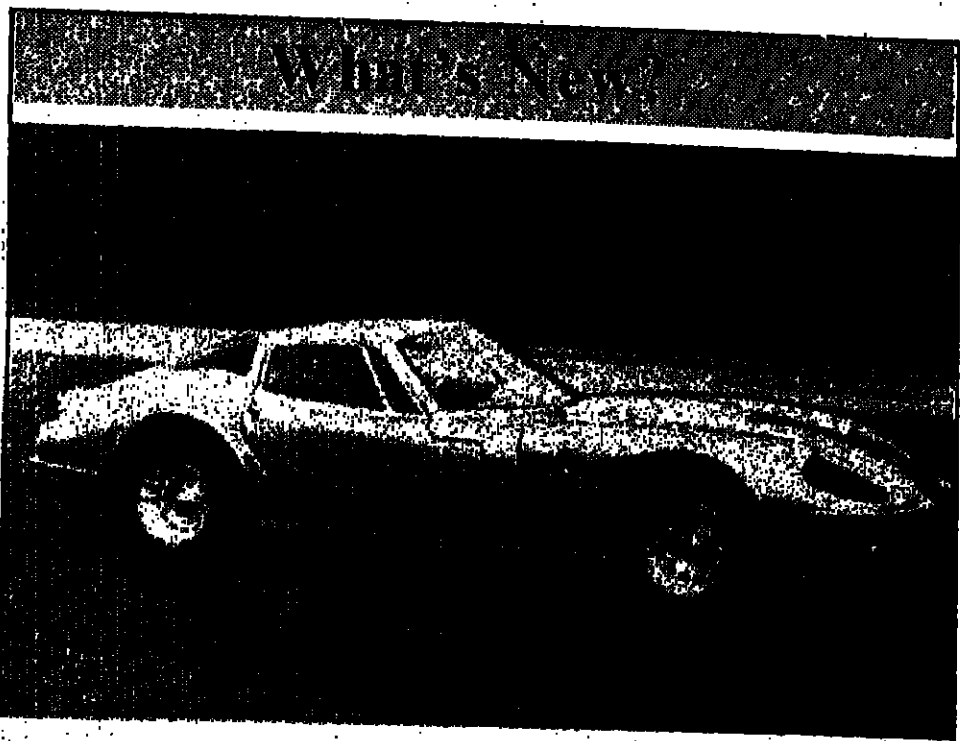
Enver Hoxha

passenger sea link with Albania for decades came into service with a weekly ferry from Trieste to Albania's main port of Durres.

Over the years the Italians have strengthened their cultural relations with Albania. In addition to an annual programme of exhibitions, the two countries have developed an educational exchange programme. The Italians have had to accept that Albania refuses to contract debts in conventional credit facilities and insists on barter. For example, in exchange for building hydro-electric power stations in Albania, Italy is prepared to take Albanian chrome, copper, iron and electricity — on Albanian terms — because it considers it a price worth paying for keeping Albania militarily neutral.

Albania's latest diplomatic move at such high level — Reis Malile is Hoxha's No. 2 after the mysterious elimination two years ago of his right-hand man Mehmet Shehu — represents a triumph for Italy's low-key but persistent and able diplomacy.

Albania might only be, as an Italian King once disparagingly remarked, 'four stones' but these stones are strategically important.



NO MISTAKING the lines — It's the irrepressible Marcos, this time in its latest guise as the Mantula, the 1984 version which manages to shoe horn under that long vintage '64 bonnet the Rover 3.5 engine coupled to a five-speed gearbox.

The Mantula, which does 0-60 in six seconds and has a top speed of 150 mph, will be unveiled at Motorfair at Earls Court later this month. The DIY price is expected to be around JD 4,000-5,000 for a built-up model.

● **MOSCOW** — Ice floes have trapped a large fleet of Soviet vessels in the Arctic shipping route in the second time in a month. Radio Moscow said four ice-breakers were working to break the ships out of the ice, but did not say how many ships were involved. It said the fleet was trapped near Cape Chelyuskin, named for a steamer trapped by ice in the region in 1934. It was not clear if the ships were from the fleets of as many as 80 ships that were trapped in the East Siberian and Chukchi Seas earlier last month, or where they were heading.

● **BANGKOK** — Indochinese refugees are leaving Thai camps for permanent homes abroad at a faster rate than last year, according to the latest report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The report, dated 28 October said almost 32,600 refugees left Thai camps at the end of September compared to 33,090 during all of last year. More departures and fewer arrivals have cut the numbers of Indochinese in Thailand's UNHCR-run camps to 140,408 from 168,448 by September last year.

● **HARARE** — Private schools in Zimbabwe that have more white than black students by next year will be shut down, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned. Some church and private schools were raising fees to keep their doors closed to the average black child he charged. Mr. Mugabe told a rally in the eastern Wedza district that his government is preparing legislation to ban private schools that have a minority of blacks. "The government paid all teachers salaries and gave per capita grants to private schools, so there was no reason for schools to charge as much as \$800 a term," he said.

● **NEW DELHI** — China has accepted a long-standing Indian proposal to examine boundary disputes between the two countries on a sector-by-sector basis while not giving up its earlier package proposal, an Indian source said. The source, said Chinese delegates to the fourth round of border talks that concluded Sunday expressed the border issue on a sector-by-sector basis for a comprehensive settlement. It said the result was encouraging enough for India to proceed with further discussions on the boundary disputes in the next and fifth round of negotiations to be held sometime next year in Peking.

● **GLASGOW** — Workers in the state-run National Health Service have cut off blood supplies to a new US-backed private hospital because they fear the blood may be sold to patients or shipped abroad, union officials said. The opening of Ross Hall Hospital, owned by the US health company American Medical International (AMI), has been postponed until next week. An administrator denied the postponement was due to the difficulty of getting blood. "What we want is a categorical assurance that AMI, a multinational commercial concern, will not resell or ship abroad the blood freely supplied to them," said Mr. Gordon Craig, an official of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial staff.

● **WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan's war on drug smugglers flying across the southern border is failing because of bungled coordination between agencies and a shortage of radar and pursuit aircraft, a congressional report says. The House Government Operations Committee said airborne smugglers succeed because government equipment is outdated or of little use and law enforcement agencies have difficulty coordinating their work. "Efforts to date to respond to drug smuggling have been uncoordinated, inadequate and temporary," said the report prepared by a subcommittee headed by Democratic Representative Glenn English.

Airlines find ways of checking fraud

Bid to crackdown on ticket con-men

By Robert Cockburn

LONDON — Stolen airline tickets are costing the hard-pressed industry \$500 million a year, according to the latest estimates. This massive new figure, five times greater than previous estimates, has brought accusations from the security section of the International Air Transport Association that careless airlines are helping organised crime to cash in on the racket to finance drug trafficking and gun-running.

Next week in Geneva a computer will be used for the first time to try to establish the full extent of losses in an attempt to adopt countermeasures.

"Ticket fraud is the airlines' closest secret with carriers playing down its size, tolerating and even participating in malpractices in the fierce competition for passengers. According to a report being prepared by the head of security for British Airways, Denis Phipps, some 60 per cent of stolen tickets are used successfully with an average face value of \$4,500. In common with other carriers, BA will not admit to the amount lost by fraud; but it has 5,500 tickets listed as stolen this year. The Phipps report claims tickets are used to beat currency restrictions. "An airline ticket is the best currency on earth," said Rodney Wallis, head of security at IATA. "What bank note is worth \$6,000?"

A trial run of the proposed IATA computer programme in Geneva saved a small Central American operator \$45,000 in four weeks by pinpointing the theft of stolen tickets in the United States.

In an industry that relies so heavily on automation, it is remarkable, computer checks were not carried out years ago. Fraud detection relies instead on a fort-

nightly book called the Loss Prevention Bulletin which simply lists missing ticket numbers. Because tens of thousands are listed it is virtually impossible for busy check-in staff to use the book effectively. In consequence only one or two tickets are ever found for every 100 stolen.

British Caledonian stands out from the industry for its anti-fraud efforts and its willingness to discuss losses. "From January to September of this year we lost more than 400 tickets from two incidents," said BCal's John Peters, the airline's revenue protection manager. "Not every ticket will be used but it only takes one really bad fraud and half a million pounds is gone."

The Phipps report to British Airways states: "A typical example is the sale of burglarised of travel agents' premises in London where a total of over 11,000 tickets of major carriers were stolen."

"These tickets were disposed in the United States and by one gang in Madrid. The blank stolen tickets were written out for a high face value and falsely validated."

"The majority were then laundered. That is, exchanged for legal tickets on another carrier, thus giving the criminals possession of a valid ticket of high face value which is not on any blacklist. This laundering process has been known to involve as many as 16 exchanges in order to throw investigators off the trail."

While security is likely to be entrusted to computers in the future, obtaining tickets by computer fraud has already happened. Last year an Argentine trickster gave himself \$1 million worth of tickets by breaking into several airlines' computers from a public telex in Buenos Aires then collecting the tickets from a local travel agent.

Observer News Service

Politicians play for fame, survival

By Denzil Petris

WITH HIS Central American policy grievously wounded, President Reagan has sent for the doctor, Henry Kissinger. Dr Kissinger's inclination is to give his patient the prescription the patient would like to be offered. Kissinger has never been an inventor of policies. He is the craftsman who works to the design of the man who has employed him. The opening to China, for instance, was the innovation of President Nixon. Kissinger continued to get the cameras focused on him through the sensational style he put on the execution of that policy. It was the same with the opening to the Soviet Union — again a Nixon initiative. In the Paris negotiations with the Vietnamese, Kissinger built up his image with style rather than substance.



His masters voice

Kissinger's political strategy is rooted in an anachronistic view of crisis management. It is derived from the Congress of Vienna, which was designed to restore a European world disrupted by the Napoleonic wars. The presumption was that a concordat among the major powers could keep the peace permanently. Kissinger had this thesis in mind for Central America when he met Gabriel Valdes, Chile's Foreign Minister, in June 1969.

At that time, the destabilisation of Chile by the Central Intelligence Agency was a covert US operation. According to Seymour M. Hersh, author of *The Price of Power* — Kissinger in the White House, Valdes was taken by Kissinger to see Nixon. Valdes told Nixon that Latin American was sending back US \$3.80 for every US \$1 in US aid. Nixon challenged the statistic. He was told by Valdes that the figure had come from a major US bank. "As I delivered my speech," Valdes later reported.

"Kissinger was looking at me as if I were a strange animal." Lunch the next day, according to Hersh, was an unpleasant meeting. Kissinger began by declaring: "Mr Minister, you made a strange speech. You come here speaking of Latin America, but this is not important. Nothing important can come from the South. History has never been produced in the South. The axis of history starts in Moscow, goes to Bonn, crosses over to Washington and then goes to Tokyo. What happens in the South is of no importance. You're wasting our time." Little north Vietnam demonstrated to Kissinger that the best laid plans for a grand concert of the super and major powers can be upset.

Dramatic gesture

In India, politicians persistently fail to acknowledge yet another truism: that history repeats itself first as tragedy and then as farce. So socialist leader Chandrasekar has given a repeat performance, but on a grandiose scale, of one of Mahatma Gandhi's dramatic acts — the salt march to Dandi.

Walking in the shadow of Gandhi, Chandrasekar said his mission was to acquire knowledge of the living conditions of the landless peasantry. A veteran of

many years' socialist activity and agitation, he should have known that his own constituency would be a microcosm of sub-continental India.

The man who has modelled himself on one aspect he borrowed from Gandhi — a flair for the dramatic gesture — did not observe the Gandhian precept that the



Walking in the shadow of Gandhi

ends do not justify the means. Chandrasekar has linked himself with several politicians who are not sincerely committed to the liberation of the masses from their misery.

Racial chauvinism

Of all Sri Lanka's leaders who had to deal with the suppurating sore of Sinhala-Tamil race resentments, which erupted in rioting on 25 July, President Junius Jayewardene had the best opportunity to cure it. He had the confidence of the moderate Tamil leaders, and his continuous consultations with some of them openly and discreetly, gave evidence of his determination to meet the just demands of the Tamils within a single state. With total command of his party, Jayewardene could have ignored the Sinhala racial chauvinists within it who hoped to make their political career out of atavistic prejudices. More importantly, he had his eye on economic development, which would have mitigated the frustrations of Tamil as well as Sinhala unemployed.

Jayewardene belonged to a generation of westernised elites who functioned without regard to race, religion or caste. When he met him early this year, he recalled how the Sinhalese had once demonstrated their gratitude to Tamil leaders. It was after martial law was imposed by the British in 1915, with the Sinhalese almost exclusively the victims of repression. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan had campaigned in Britain among MPs and other influential personalities to get redress for the Sinhalese. On his return home, said Jayewardene, leading Sinhalese politicians, young professionals and students had drawn Ramanathan's car all the way from the harbour to his house, about four miles away. Jayewardene, then a law student, was one of these.

Hooligans rewarded

As president, Jayewardene has made one serious error which, in a sense, contributed to the violence of the race riots.

True, the bestialities of the July rioting such as pouring petrol over a Tamil and then setting fire to him had their precedents in 1957. The looting and the arson were horrifyingly familiar. Jayewardene did not come down hard on government party factions with their own good squads. One of them is a minister and another is an MP with virulent racist views. Their thugs were used against strikers — such as bank clerks, dockers, hotel workers, students — or against critics of the regime. The most conspicuous of the latter type of bullyboy activity was the brutal assault, at a meeting on a university professor and playwright who was the catalyst for a cultural resurgence which began in 1956. He was questioning some recent developments which appeared to be damaging to the national personality. Equally outrageous was the intimidation of three Supreme Court judges who had given a verdict against a police

officer accused of violating the civic rights of a former woman MP. Aloys arrived in buses to demonstrate outside the homes of the judges. Police were not sent to disperse them, with the excuse that telephone lines were not operating. But more shattering to the nation's moral fibre was the news that the officer who had been reprimanded by the judges was promoted. In other words, his illegal behaviour was given implicit government endorsement.

The Sri Lankan middle classes were shocked that the Jayewardene regime should have rewarded the offending policeman, especially since the president came from a family of lawyers which had more shattering to the nation's moral fibre was the news that the officer who had been reprimanded by the judges was promoted. In other words, his illegal behaviour was given implicit government endorsement.

(South/Third World media)

US politicians outline Middle East policies in campaign

THE RACE of the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 is already nearing a critical point, and candidates are outlining their positions on the Middle East with clarity, if not acuity. Recent campaign speeches by Senator John Glenn and former Senator George McGovern offer strikingly differing stands on major issues concerning the Middle East.

Glenn's speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York recently offered a singularly parochial and ill-thought-out analysis of the situation in the Middle East that included a number of troubling contradictions. His outline of the nature of Arab-Israeli conflict appears to have gone no further than expedient

McGovern chastised those Democrats who met at a mid-term convention in Philadelphia in June 1982 where they passed a resolution in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that praised Israel as a resister of terror and a maker of peace. "This is not the way to treat a friend who has gone astray. We should have done Israel the honour of rebuking her current leaders for betraying the high traditions of the Israeli nation and the great ideals of Judaism."

Gambling with Armageddon

McGovern strongly criticizes American involvement in Lebanon and seems to advocate a precipitous withdrawal of American forces when he states categorically that he would "take advantage of the first cease-fire or lull in the fighting to withdraw our marines" from Lebanon. He assails also the "surrender of the War Powers Act by some Congressional leaders who are proposing to give the President a blank check to use American marines in Lebanon any way he sees fit for the next year-and-a-half." In doing so, he asserts, Congress is acceding to a concept analogous to that found in the Gulf of Tonkin resolution during the Vietnam era. "We are flirting with the lives not only of twelve-hundred marines," he says, "we are gambling with Armageddon."

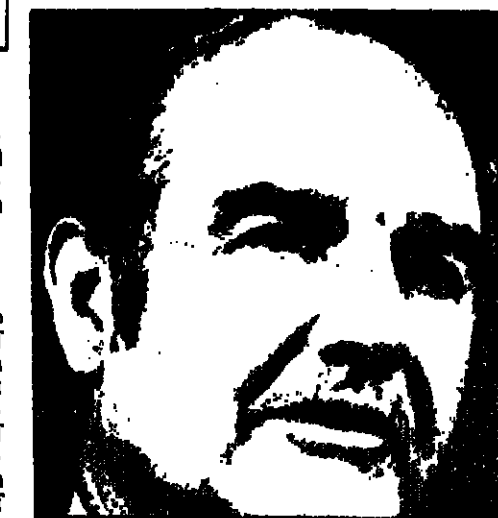
McGovern concludes that a "police role" in the Middle East should be handled by the United Nations rather than by Soviet or American soldiers. The United Nations force should be composed of "soldiers from States without a heavy investment in the Middle East, such as Sweden, Austria, India and Australia."

American silence on realities

McGovern offers an oversimplified analysis of the situation in Lebanon itself, characterizing it simply as a confrontation in which "the Phalangists who control Beirut are now trying to crush other religious groups in Lebanon including the Druze and Shi'ite Muslims." He sees the Phalangists as "involving the American Marines and the prestige of the United States on their side under the pretence that they are really helping America beat the Russians." This, McGovern says, is "a device that has been used to exploit American power and prestige by one political opportunist after another ever since World War II," including Samozia in Nicaragua, Marcos in the Philippines, Pinochet in Chile, and Diem in South Vietnam.

McGovern asserts that the United States has been "silent too long on the realities of the Middle East." He emphasized that he "would not commit American troops or American aid to support either Israeli actions or Arab actions that are at cross-purposes with the fundamental values and interests of America."

(Focus)



George McGovern

praise for Israel and castigation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The pillar of Glenn's policy as outlined in the speech is a commitment to Israel that does not truly take into account the rights or aspirations of any other peoples of the region. Glenn is concerned with scrupulously keeping American commitments to Israel. However, he seems curiously unconcerned with long standing and clearly stated US policy toward the occupied territories — policy which many Arab states not unreasonably had assumed as reliable.

Former Senator McGovern, on the other hand, offers a clear contrast to Glenn's unevenhandedness concerning Israel. Although he acknowledges that as president he would "bend every resource to insure the survival of the State of Israel," McGovern does not hesitate to criticize Israel when criticism is due. "But God Almighty weighs all peoples and nations on the same scale of justice," McGovern told the Maine Democratic Presidential Conference in Augusta, Maine recently. "And just as I spoke out in the 1960s against American involvement in Vietnam, so do I deplore the shattering Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the rash settlements policy on the West Bank of the Jordan."

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Peace in Lebanon

LEADERS OF the Lebanese warring factions have gathered in Geneva this week for a national reconciliation conference which is seeking to find solutions to the long drawn political crisis plaguing the country, and which has on more than one occasion led to civil war.

The world is waiting anxiously for the outcome of this conference which to many observers is the last chance for peace in this small but strategic Eastern Mediterranean nation. When Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was interviewed in Geneva on his arrival for the conference, and he said "my country is dying", he really meant it for in reality, Lebanon is on the brink of "death".

Events in Lebanon during the past year have been very chaotic — the worse one being the Israeli invasion in June 1982. The Israelis entered Lebanon to chase away PLO fighters but the effect of this invasion was not felt by the PLO alone but by all Lebanese. When the confusion created by the invasion died down and the question of troop withdrawal came up, Israel insisted that the Syrian troops who are in Lebanon on the mandate of Arab nations also withdraw simultaneously.

The troop withdrawal agreement arranged by US Secretary of State George Shultz between Lebanon and Israel on 17 May was condemned by many, notably the Lebanese opposition groups and Syria. This agreement is one of the most sensitive issues if not the most important on the agenda of the current conference in Geneva.

Israel, fearing Gemayel would be forced to renounce the agreement, warned Lebanon on the eve of the opening of the conference not to do such a thing. It threatened to close the border in southern Lebanon on the Awali river line where it now has its troops should Lebanon decide to pull out of the agreement.

This threat is by all considerations illegal, because Israel has no right to tell Lebanon what to do. The Gemayel government which signed the agreement represents a faction in Lebanon. Whatever is decided in Geneva will be a collective decision of all Lebanese leaders in their efforts to find solutions to the problems of their country.

If a pullout from the agreement is the gateway to peace in Lebanon, then let it be. But if Israel goes ahead to annex southern Lebanon as it threatens to do then it is the responsibility of the Arab world and the world in general to secure the independence of Lebanon.

Inspiring South-South plans

A KUWAITI economist, speaking at an Arab conference on the aluminium industry, recently urged Arab countries to "work towards achieving an integrated aluminium industry in co-operation with developing countries which possess large bauxite deposits," according to a new report received here this week.

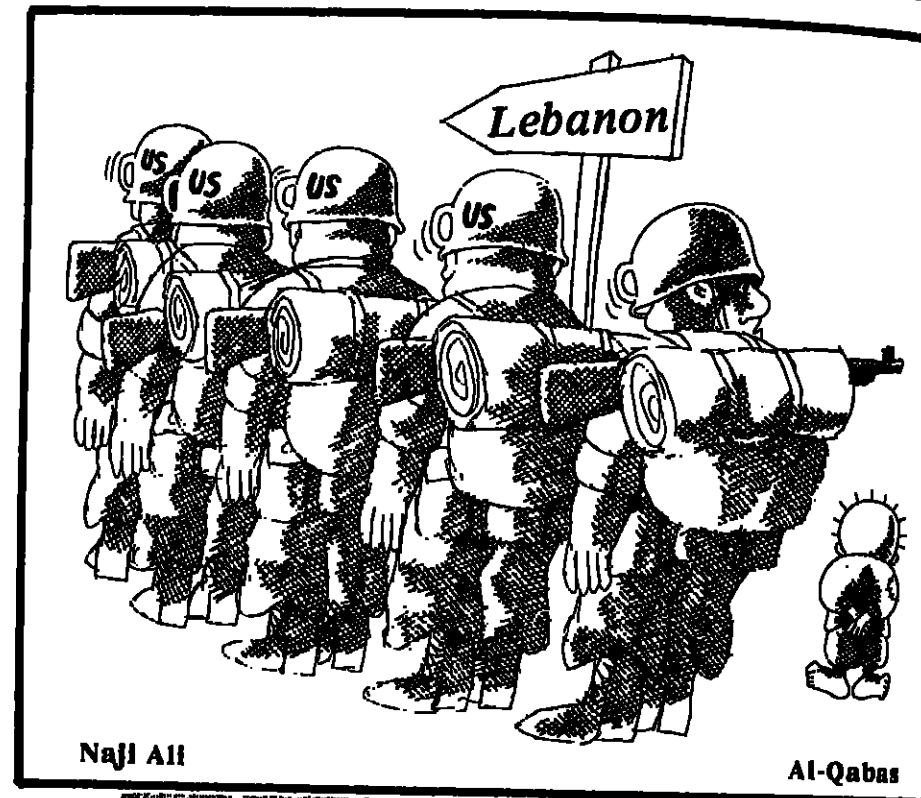
The speaker, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqer, pointed out that aluminium was one of the most important non-petroleum industries in the Gulf. The region exports most of its production of the raw metal, but imports large quantities of finished aluminium products from abroad. This paradox is in itself enough to call for development of the indigenous industry.

The call for co-operation with other states, however, is just as important. Some developing countries have large amounts of bauxite, the basic material from which aluminium is extracted; but do not have the resources to develop them. Oil-producing Gulf countries have considerable financial resources. They also have a need to find industries which will serve as a source of income after the high price of petroleum drops or their reserves begin to run out.

By making the right investment in the right place at this time, these oil countries could help to change the future shape of the world, both for their own good and for others. This venture to develop the aluminium industry (to which Jordan will soon be able to contribute one of the feeder elements from the fertiliser plant in Aqaba) could serve as a strategic lever.

If Arab and other developing countries manage to work together in this way to their mutual benefit, it will serve as a model of South-South co-operation to inspire further efforts in other fields. It is one way to break out of the economic and political dependence on the so-called great powers of the world to which we have been subject for so long.

As a great man once said, "Give me a lever and a place to stand, and I can move the world."



Superiority complex leads world to disaster

By G.K. Nair
Star Staff Writer

IRONICALLY THE world passes through tension every day because of the outbreak of fresh conflicts and terrorism detonated by the superpowers to safeguard their 'strategic' interests, rather to show their superiority over the other.

People all over the world are afraid of a possible confrontation between the superpowers — the US and the Soviet Union which if it takes place can annihilate the entire world. Besides, people especially those in the Third World out of fear, urge for a meeting of the United Nations to find solutions for the deteriorating world situation.

But neither the United Nations nor the Non-aligned group have succeeded in persuading the world's nuclear superpowers, the US and the USSR, to settle their differences. This failure, attributable to the superpowers' insistence on their own theories has culminated in their decision to go ahead with the missiles deployment.

There seems to be no regard for the United Nations nowadays. This prestigious organisation of the world has almost all the nations of the world as its members including the superpowers. All the member states are bound to honour the UN's sanctity and are all liable to respect its decisions, however it does not seem to be so these days. Even the Secretary General of the UN, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar is disappointed by its isolation and the present predicaments. But the organisation is not to blame for its failure. Instead the superpowers who control the UN with their vetoes and money.

The recent American veto against a resolution on Israeli settlements on West Bank is an example of how the veto can be misused by those who have it. Whatever be the problems, however important they are if they affect an ally of a superpower then automatically the veto comes in. Gravity of the issue is immaterial to them. It can be said that the use of the veto renders the UN ineffective in many ways.

Another area where the UN has been sidestepped is Lebanon. The 'great' powers took control of the area on their own initiative and are trying to solve a problem which falls under the jurisdiction of the world body. A UN peacekeeping force made up of neutral nations — those without any strategic interest in the region — would have been more effective than the MNF. The MNF presence is not welcomed by the majority of the people in the area and as well as all over the world.

Notwithstanding the great powers embarked in Lebanon on the pretext of peace keeping which they failed to carry out and

eventually triggered violence. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been sacrificed for nothing but to keep the flags of their nations fly high.

It is easily conceivable that the superpowers are peeping anxiously for a loophole just to enter into others' grounds on the pretext of peace, security, or to protect their own citizens, or to bring democracy in that country. If one is in Afghanistan and Cambodia the other is in Grenada and Honduras.

It becomes difficult to understand why these countries interfere in the affairs of other countries direct without allowing the UN to resolve the problems of its members. Perhaps these superpowers consider the people incompetent to resolve their own problems or do the superpowers think they are the Policemen of the world?

The Non-aligned movement is the second largest organisation in the world. It was founded in the early sixties. The founding fathers of this movement visualized the need for such an organisation out of their experiences where they saw power conflicts between the East and the West. They believed peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of it anywhere will endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war. Members of the non-aligned movement have unanimously decided to lean neither to the West nor the East but judge all international issues according to their merits. They respect each others' territorial integrity and encourage peaceful co-existence.

Nevertheless what one sees today of the movement is far from its noble objectives of the founders. The non-aligned leaders confess themselves that they have not been able to settle international issues, nevertheless they command an overwhelming majority even in the UN.

One cannot ignore the fact that they cannot remain totally non-aligned because of the reason that the economies of most of these non-aligned nations are such that they cannot survive unless they get assistance from either of the power blocs. This assistance come in many forms and ultimately tie the poor nations to their financiers.

Advocating methods and means for peace, reduction in arms, coexistence etc. remains only on paper, but practically the world moves on its own path. Leaders who are determined to have their names in history but which they cannot attain through good deeds will resort to evil deeds which will eventually annihilate the whole world.

Anglo-French moves for Mid East peace

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to the Star

IT HAS been reported in the news that Britain and France are forging a new initiative for peace in the Middle East based on the Venice Declaration of the EEC member states and President Reagan's peace initiative of September 1982. It seems however, that the new initiative will additionally recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and require the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories (see Jerusalem Star No. 14 of 27 October 1983). I believe that the Venice Declaration is a good starter for resolving the Palestinian question and if the news of the new initiative is confirmed it is hoped that the EEC members will stick to their guns and will not be pressured by any world Zionist lobby to deflect them from this envisaged important new initiative. Not only that, the EEC member states should seriously consider the application of economic sanctions against Israel if the latter did not accept to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

The new Venice Declaration should expressly include, inter alia, the following principles. Firstly Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 in conformity with the peremptory principle (jus cogens) of international law on the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force. This principle is embodied in the United Nations Charter and in several General Assembly and Security Council resolutions particularly Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1947.

If Israel remains adamant on its position and refuses to withdraw, it should be compelled to do so through the machinery of the United Nations and if this machinery fails as a result of the exercise of veto by any permanent member of the Council then through the implementation of the General Assembly uniting for peace resolution of 3 November 1950 to empower the United Nations to send forces to replace those of Israel in the occupied territories. If Israel does not comply, then economic sanctions, among others, should be applied against it in accordance with Article 412 of the United Nations Charter. Such sanctions could be voluntarily taken by the states outside the ambit of that Article if a veto in the Security Council blocks a decision on sanctions.

Secondly, the Palestinian people should be given the opportunity to freely exercise their right to self-determination including the right to establish their own independent state. The right of self-determination is specifically provided for in Article

1(2) of the Charter of the United Nations. It is indeed incredulous and anachronistic that the highly developed Palestinian people which count more than four million should be denied the natural right to determine their own destiny and become a member of the World Body, while there are some lesser developed states



An Israeli check point on Arab Land — deprived of land, freedom.

whose individual population does not exceed a hundred thousand or even less and yet they are independent and members of the United Nations.

Another appropriate measures should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter (Article 2(4) refers) for guaranteeing the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the Middle East. This principle has been recognised in the final recommendations of the Conference on the Palestine Question held recently in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations and also by the last Arab Summit held in Fez, Morocco. Previously in 1976 the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR and France issued a joint Declaration whereby they expressed their readiness to guarantee the security, the territorial integrity and independence of the Middle East states including of course Israel, either through United Nations or through other international means.

Super powers formulate foreign policy to safeguard own interests

By Dr. Jamal A. Shurdum
Special to the Star

IT IS difficult to define the goals and tactics of Soviet foreign policy and the steps it goes through in decision-making process to allocating the USSR's interests in the global system, it is plausible to assume a bird's eye view position as an observer and attempt to tackle the understanding of the basic foreign policy goals. The thrust of Soviet policy since the communist consolidation of power in 1921 has been to present communism as the "wave of the future" based on the concept that they (the communists) have explored the scientific laws of civilization and economic system which will ultimately lead in a classless society. In terms of ideological aspirations, the Soviet system illustrates its willingness to achieve the following goals if it is at all possible.

Ideological transformation of the world political and economical systems. In their view capitalism is seen as the enemy and is incompatible with human existence as a basic of a communist perspective.

The correlation of forces attempts to evaluate the strength of the communists in competition with the capitalist world. Any gains are considered as a "zero-sum game" in that any gains for the communists are viewed as a direct loss for the capitalist world. It could be logically said

that, communists domination of governments if seen as achieving favourable balance in the "correlation of forces."

The Soviets are deeply involved in supporting dissident groups which are called "anti-capitalists" or "anti-government" in countries where governments might not be friendly with the Soviets. The instruments of implementation seen here are through propaganda, and the slogans of "national liberation movements". Also, it seems that the original theory is in conflict with the "capitalists" and "imperialists" who have taken over the strategy with economic propaganda. To the Soviets, the United States of America is a "great" enemy of their communist system and existence. Therefore, the Soviets feel they have to achieve a military superiority over the US so as to be able to defend itself from an American attack. Furthermore, this military power is introduced as friendly but a protect against imperialism.

In terms of economics, the Soviets have attempted to use the US and the western world's technology as a "crutch" for its own "weakness". The USSR uses foreign aid as means of propaganda, in that it does not provide real economic aid, but simultaneously, provides a number of showcases items which are presented as evidence of its concern. The main objective is an attempt to isolate the US from its allies.

This declaration should have put Israel's mind at ease with regard to its security or to its fear from the establishment of a Palestinian States. As a result of the Zionist lobby pressure in the US however, the latter recanted from that declaration or rather ignored it. This shows that Israel did not and still does not care in fact about "security" for such an allegation is only an excuse or a disguise for its expansion and aggrandizement to usurp the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan.

Finally, Israel should fulfill in good faith the obligations contained in the United Nations Charter as provided in Articles 2(2) and 4(1) thereof. It should be remembered that Israel is the creation of the United Nations and when it was admitted as a member it undertook to fulfill those obligations. Consequently it must comply with all resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Palestine and the Palestinian people. If it continues to refuse to fulfill those resolutions it should be expelled from the United Nations as stipulated in Article 6 of the Charter.

Those are the basic principles which should underlie any declaration or project for resolving the Palestine Question.

It must be realised that had not Israel been created and had not the Palestinians been thrown out of Palestine by force (read Rabin's Memoirs before its censorship in Israel about the expulsion of Ramle and Lydda people as an example) the Middle East would have enjoyed without a shadow of doubt, peace and prosperity. Israel is the cause of all turmoil and wars in the Middle East since 1948. Israel is brazenly defying the international community in not complying with the United Nations resolutions on the occupation of Arab territories and on the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

It is high time that the international community represented by the United Nations should act to persuade Israel to respect the community's will as expressed in those resolutions. The influential Arab states, on the other hand, should not remain inactive but should bring pressure to bear upon the superpowers and the EEC member states by all possible and available means to solve the Palestine question justly, as it is the core of the Middle East conflict and once it is solved comprehensive and permanent peace will be achieved. Deeds are required of the Arab states if they sincerely and earnestly wish to put an end to the diaspora of the Palestinian people in all the corners of the earth.

opinion Zambia faces debt problem

By James Kanu

SEVERAL developing countries in the throes of rescheduling their debts are finding out, to their cost, what can happen if they do not know precisely what they owe and to whom. It can leave them very much at the tender mercy of their creditors.

Bitwell Kuwani, Zambia's central bank governor, is up against this problem in his negotiation with Britain's government-run Export Credits Guarantee Department, which insures exporters, and the bankers who finance their deals, against



President Kenneth Kaunda

the risk of an overseas customer not paying. The problem is that the ECGD does not tell importing countries when it has agreed to guarantee a bank's medium-term trade credits. The result is that Zambia does not know which of its overdue debts can be traced back to the department. Now Kuwani must try to reconcile his books with the ECGD's records. "It's a hell of a problem", says Kuwani.

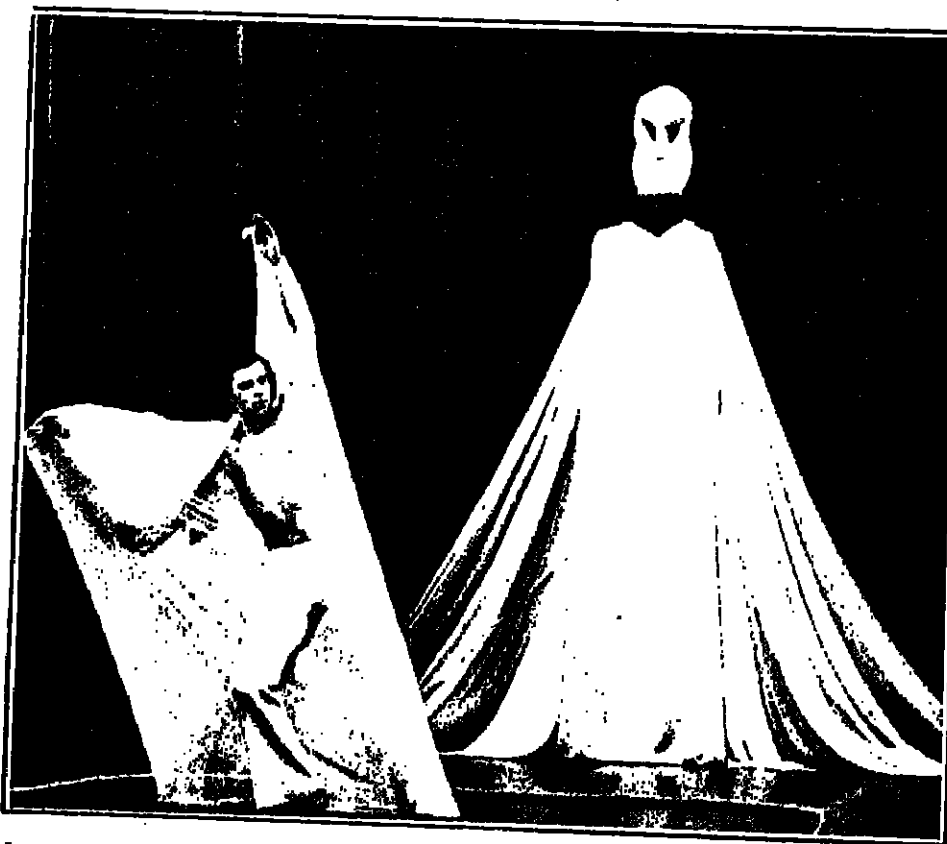
He says: "If a factory in Lusaka buys goods from a British engineering firm, using a credit provided by bank, nobody tells us whether the ECGD is providing insurance cover." Another strand to the debt problem, admitted privately by Zambian officials, is that their country's book-keeping leaves much to be desired.

Exactly how much is involved is not clear. Kuwani himself is reported to have referred to US \$60-million of short and medium-term debts outstanding with the ECGD. The department, under its boss Jack Gill, refuses to comment on the state of the negotiations — which are being conducted in utmost secrecy — or even the sum involved, but people on both sides of the negotiating table say it is a good deal less than US \$60-million.

The figure is, in any case, certainly only a small part of Zambia's total US \$4-billion foreign debt, much of which is being negotiated under an outline agreement reached at the Paris Club. Zambia's discussions with the ECGD are within this framework and its tangled affairs will involve much patient unravelling when Kuwani returns to London later this year to resume talks at Aldermanbury House, home of the ECGD.

The deadline for an agreement is the end of the year. After the last round of talks, Kuwani said: "Zambia had no problem in reconciling its debt figures with countries like West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, China and France, but we have so far failed to reach an agreement with the ECGD on the exact amount we owe." In the meantime, the department says that it has temporarily ceased to provide general insurance cover for UK businessmen exporting to Zambia until talks are satisfactorily concluded. This will make exporters less inclined to sell to Zambia and consequently increase the cost of imports.

(South/Third World Media)



Jean-Pierre Amiel in 'Ulysse, Ulysse'

Mime artist offers us a 'fantastic journey'

SWISS MIME artist Jean-Pierre Amiel who will be presenting his show 'Un Jour La Terre' in Amman this week, has travelled widely and drawn high praise wherever he has performed.

The Daily Telegraph of London said of him "with his perfect body technique and his powerful imagination Amiel takes us on a fantastic journey where time and space continually collide, where successive worlds consume each other, where the tragic borders on the absurd, where black comedy mingles with poetry."

Amiel learned his craft from three of the great masters of mime, Marceau and

Decroux in Paris and Fialka in Prague and his style has developed from their three differing techniques.

"Un Jour La Terre" which won first prize at the Edinburgh Festival, is a fantastical journey through time and space.

A huge white ball moves slowly; is it a new planet or the earth in its early form. It is not important. Place and time collide, and successive worlds are erased only to reappear and become entangled with one another.

Jean-Pierre Amiel will present "Un Jour La Terre" at the Royal Cultural Centre Studio Theatre on Monday 7 and Tuesday 8 November at 8.00 pm.

Soviet film breaks new barriers

MOSCOW (AP) — The threat of accidental nuclear war, a common theme in Kremlin propaganda against US military policies, is for the first time the subject of a feature Soviet movie.

The film, titled "Incidents at Quadrant 36-80," is about a group of Soviet military officers whose composure under crisis saves the motherland and the world from nuclear disaster despite a reckless American submarine crew.

The movie, which offers a sober treatment of nuclear war, breaks new ground for its display of modern Soviet rocketry and aircraft in action. It has been shown in Soviet theatres since the end of last year.

"The impetus for this script was born a couple of years ago when it was made public, not only in our press but in the American press as well, about a false alarm on the coast of California, claiming that Soviet fighters were heading for US airspace," director Mikhail Tumanishvili said in an interview.

"I know such films have been made in the United States, beginning with Dr. Strange Love, but it seems to me that it is very important for us to show each other not in a tendentious manner," said Tumanishvili.

The film involves a US nuclear-armed submarine spying on Soviet fleet exercises. The trouble starts when the submarine's nuclear reactor goes awry, affecting the sub's missile-launching computer and raising the possibility of accidental war.

Tumanishvili said he would like to make another film dealing with Soviets and Americans — a joint production about the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz space mission in which Soviet and American capsules docked while orbiting the earth.



Czechoslovakian folk dancers take their turn in Amman

SL'UK the Slovak Folk Artistic Ensemble, will present two concerts in Amman this week. The ensemble was founded in 1949 with the aim of maintaining the rich folk traditions of the Slovaks and making them known in Czechoslovakia and abroad. Since then the ensemble has given over 6,500 performances in its home country and 1500 performances in 35 states of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. SL'UK will be performing at the Palace of Culture at Sports City on Tuesday 8 November and Thursday 10 November.

New Amman choir

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

A NEW choir is being formed in Amman at the French Cultural Centre by young French schoolteacher Bruno Parmentier. Bruno, a choral enthusiast is taking advantage of the Institutes new drive to improve musical activity initiated by its director Monsieur Bourdais.

Bruno who is currently working at the French School in Amman, has long standing musical interests having learnt flute as a child and sung in numerous choirs in school and church. He developed his interest by majoring in music at college in his native Rouen, a town that boasts an Opera House, Orchestra and Music Conservatoire.

Inspired by his professor he learnt to conduct and conducted three choirs, one a children's choir and another comprising one hundred and twenty members. With the latter he performed an ambitious programme with a selection from Verdi's Nabucco and Gabrielle Faure's Requiem.

At one stage Bruno considered singing as a career and underwent vocal training, but later rejected the idea preferring to be "a very good amateur than a bad professional." His tastes are catholic ranging from the polyphonic studies of Jean Philippe Rameau through Offenbach's musical comedies to Wagner's Tannhauser. His catholicity is reflected in his planned programme for the new choir. He is hoping to cover songs from the fifteenth century through to the present day.

Concentrating mostly on French composers, he will introduce his singers to basic choral techniques with a traditional French song File la laine (composer anonymous) which is in simple binary form of refrain and harmonised chorus.

They will then go on to explore the more moody La Nuit by Jean Philippe Rameau. Rameau, the son of an organist, was born in Dijon in 1683. During his lifetime he wrote forty odd works one of which is this chorale. "O night how deep is your silence when golden stars glitter in the heavens" — the quiet sentiment of the words is expressed in a calm melodic line, gracious rhythm and light harmonies.

"Ce mois de May" by Clement Janequin will plunge the singers into polphonic music of the early sixteenth century. Janequin was famed for mixing onomatopoeic sounds — such as the sounds of arrows whistling through the air (Bataille de Marignan) with the words.

From the seventeenth century the choir will work on Alleluia by William Boyce and Il Fait Danser Le Monde by Johann Sebastian Bach. The lesser known Boyce was organist and composer at the Chapelle Royale and although he wrote well known works such as Pelee and Thetis and background music for two of Shakespeare's plays, his successes were short lived. Alleluia is in canon form with the harmony produced by the delayed entrances of different sections of the choir.

Jumping to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the choir will look at Sauveur Cardona's romantic Chanson d'Automne, Jean Naty Boyer's descriptive Qui Verra La Mer and the Sanctus from Faure's Requiem.

Faure was resident organist at La Madeleine and a professor at the Paris Conservatory in 1896. Being neither a man of the theatre nor an orchestrator he achieved recognition late. Faure's belief that life ends in euphoric rest is translated into this joyful mass that, stripped of terror and anxiety, fulfilled the cultural requirements of the age.

The programme is completed by two folk songs, a Basque lullaby and a Slavic chant by Reveia Stone which both reflect their country's rich store of traditional rhythms and harmonies.

Each session for the choir will begin with some voice exercises covering correct tonal placement, pronunciation and interpretation, extending the choir's expressive range through piano and forte and developing a richer fuller sound through work on vowels and scales.

Bruno hopes to eventually hold concerts but for the time being wants to concentrate on training. The choir meets every Thursday evening from 7.30 pm to 9.00 pm, and anyone interested in joining should contact the French Cultural Centre in Jebel Luweibdeh or just go along.

Painter sees unity in all Arab art

By Amal Ghandour

Special to the Star

THE SUBSTANCE of all Arab art, whether Egyptian, Lebanese, Moroccan or Kuwaiti is the same, says Egyptian artist Dr. Raouf Abdel Maguid who is also a professor in the Faculty of Arts at Cairo University.

Dr. Abdel Maguid was in Amman recently, at the invitation of the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired, to present an exhibition of 40 of his works at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Profits from the exhibition went to the society.

Dr. Abdel Maguid does not believe that Egyptian painting has any distinction from other Arab artwork. He says that although variations in techniques do exist, the underlying message is the same. He attributes this uniformity of theme to the commonly shared history, culture, and language of the Arab world. He also believes that until recently Arab Art had no distinct character of its own. He points out that "it was serious painters like Mubtar who began moving away from the heavy influence of Impressionism and other schools. Until then Arab painters always used to copy foreign painters." But, according to the Professor, the new artistic trend is trying earnestly to make its own impact on the international art scene.

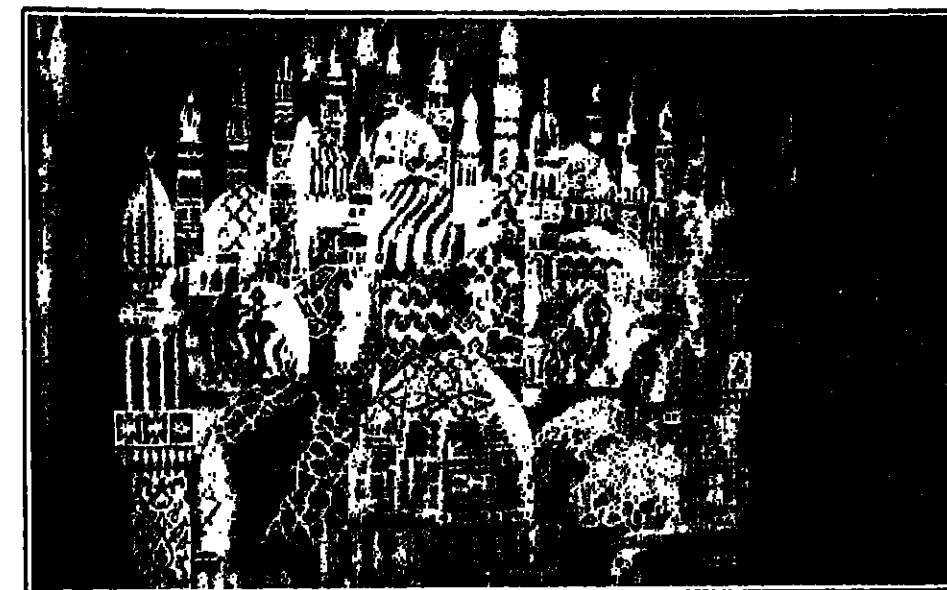
"Arab painters," Dr. Abdel Maguid says, "want to develop their own outlook which would add to the artistic movement rather than take from it." He concedes that the new trend is still "in the middle of the road," but expresses his optimism about the future. Arab art is finally receiving more respect and appreciation from Arab society, which Professor Abdel Maguid thinks is a very positive sign.

As a professor of art, Dr. Abdel Maguid is doing his part in encouraging this new direction. He says his teaching aims at strengthening and sharpening his students' potential for free and original thought. He warns that he does not try to influence them towards any school or movement, but aids them in "formulating a serious attitude towards their cultural and social surroundings."

With his own work Dr. Abdel Maguid says that early in his career, he was very much influenced by such painters as Botticelli and Van Gogh. He admits that much of his early work was limited to copying famous artists.

But by 1965, when he had received his doctorate in Rome he had already developed his unique personality and style, and actually "began to be copied by other artists," as he confidently but humbly puts it. Though he hesitates to identify himself with one certain movement, his work does tilt towards abstract Islamic Art.

Dr. Abdel Maguid was on his first visit to Amman so he was reluctant to comment on Jordanian art. Though he had seen some paintings, he said he would like to examine more in order to form a more objective opinion. He still insisted though, that although the technique of Jordanian artists may vary from work in other Arab countries, the message would still be the same.



Dr. Abdel Maguid's work tends towards an abstract Islamic style.



Foreign drama comes to the Chinese stage

By Yang Ling

A QUIET revolution has overtaken the Chinese stage, which once rang almost exclusively with the exploits of traditional heroes and villains or the derring-do of modern guerilla bands.

Works by foreign playwrights and composers have been appearing with increasing frequency in theatres in major cities around the country, including comedies, tragedies and legitimate productions from Europe, Asia and America. 27 foreign works were staged in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan and Xi'an in the 18 months from early 1982 to June 1983 — a third of them classical productions, and many involving new and dramatic reassessments of China's own theatrical heritage.

"Classical drama works are the common wealth of the mankind," said Wu Fuyong of the Chinese Dramatists Association. "The profound thinking these works tried to convey continues to have practical significance today, and their artistic techniques are worth studying, too."

Adaptations

Wu said most of the foreign works staged so far have been adapted or abridged to appeal to Chinese audiences, while remaining faithful to the originals. Ibsen's five-act, 38-scene "Peer Gynt" was cut from the original seven to eight hours around three and a half hours when performed by students of the Central Drama Institute, he said.

The new trend has also brought increased attention to dramas by contemporary foreign writers. Since 1982, eight modern plays have been staged in Chinese theatres. One was Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," depicting the family life and tragedy of a New York salesman.

Willy Loman, the hero, was played by Ying Ruocheng, who also translated the play into Chinese.

"What I've been trying to do is to make the play rooted in Chinese soil," Ying said.

He was less concerned with the hero's physical appearance than with the many facets of his character and his inner world, Ying added, noting that he used many idiomatic expressions spoken by native Pekingnese in place of the colloquialisms of New Yorkers in his translation.

The play was personally directed by its playwright Arthur Miller. After the premiere, he rose and said with tears in his eyes, "I thank you for the centuries-old Chinese drama tradition. I thank you Chinese audiences, actors and actresses."

He was also pleased with the Chinese version of the script. "I know from the expression of the audiences that the translation has rendered the spirit of the original. It keeps the rhythm of the language, and reflects the personalities of the characters," he commented.

Rare opera

If gains have been made in the field of drama, classical European operas have only rarely been staged in China. It was with genuine surprise, then, that Sir Clans Moser, director of the board of the British Royal Opera House viewed Mozart's "Le Nozze Di Figaro," presented by the graduating class of the opera department of the Central Musical Conservatory.

"I never expected to see Mozart staged in Beijing," he said. "Your performance was really an exciting experience for me."

The arias were in Chinese. "We have cut some minor plots and two irrelevant arias and changed a few flat recitatives into soliloquies," said Professor Jiang Ying, head of the opera department. "Now, it takes three hours instead of three and a half hours to stage the whole play."

It does not at all affect the integrity and the style of the music," she added.

China Features
RATZ MEJAZUBIL SHI OF



Pauli Partanen at work in his studio

First for Finnish artist

ARTIST Pauli Partanen, whose exhibition of ceramics and paintings opened at the Alia Art Gallery on Tuesday, has scored a special first with his show. He is the first Finnish artist to have exhibited his work in Jordan.

Partanen was born in 1949 and studied at the Institute of Industrial Arts and the University of Arts and Crafts in Helsinki. Since 1979 he has worked with the world renowned Finnish ceramics company Arabia.



society

Must we advertise our limitations?

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

NO WRITER can guess for sure what subject he will finally select from among the many pressing insistently for an outlet from his subconscious mind. Yet at this moment one subject is blocking all others for me. It is the Jordanian press, something I watch with dismay from my home in Doha.

In some ways it may seem a healthy phenomenon in a lively nation pressing its way towards real development. But at the same time one cannot overlook the many excesses attached to this healthy sign of communal progress. Let me try to express myself more precisely.

Many personal advertisements are placed on the occasion of a betrothal or marriage. Some pertain to university graduations including those from American educational institutions. The appropriate academic mortar-board and gown are conspicuously displayed to bear witness to the truth of the announcement.

Many photographs implicitly denote the humble situations of the advertisers and bear irrefutable witness to the exaggerated social sensitivity of our nation. So long as Abdul-Musa's sons and daughters appear in the papers, Abdul-Aziz progeny must enjoy the same. They are as tall as their neighbours; their cheeks are as red and their ancestors as glorious.

Death itself is easier to face than the social insult when somebody of your own standing acquires any social distinction that you have failed to attain. How insulting that is. But, if unluckily this year, there is no son or daughter graduating you can always create an occasion for celebrating even the earliest stage of an intended marriage.

The smell of unhealthy competition among neighbours and relatives is re-

flected in the very text of these advertisements. Certain particulars, published clearly, are intended to signify that the "Doctorate Degree" obtained by Mr. X is entirely something more respectful than the East European or Italian Doctorate obtained by Mr. Y.

I have no doubt that some people use an elegant photograph of their betrothed daughter to snub their neighbours or relatives or perhaps to tease a kinsman who hesitated to become betrothed to that girl for reasons unrelated to her beauty and good character.

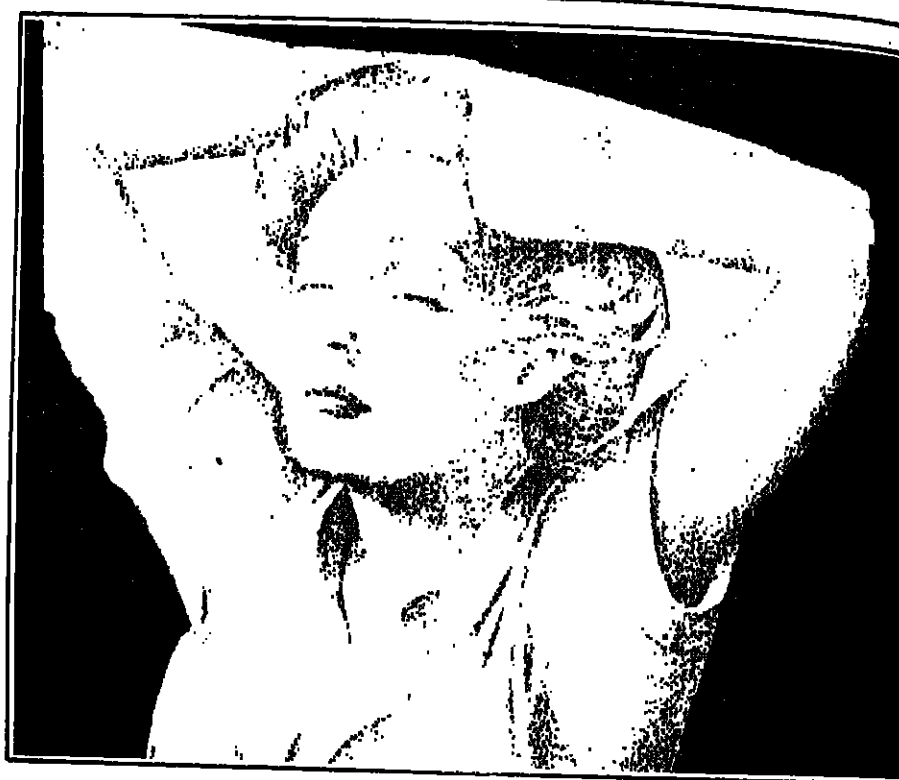
Concerning obituaries and blood-feud settlements, the voluminous quantity of advertisements has become a mark of social distinction. In this sense the Arabs seem quite unique. To them the large number of mourners or funeral attenders is a sign of honour.

No other nation has ever attached more importance to the outward values of distinction. Other peoples of cooler temperament consider personal affairs as really personal, and, as such, they are the sole concern of those to whom they belong. The graduation of Mr. X is Mr. X's concern, but never that of Mr. D.

Overlooking the fact that this trend to advertising involves financial gain to the press, one wonders what role editors should play in this matter.

I think that they have two lines of action: first they should exercise a final say on the wording of such advertisements. Secondly they should put them in the least obtrusive place in the paper.

A standard has to be set by the papers governing the positioning and subject matter of such personal advertisements. In the long run such guidance should prove more remunerative to them than the present, often offensive, situation.



You can cope with stress

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

STRESS IS everywhere. From the moment we get up to face the world to the moment we climb back to bed, we are bombarded with stress-provoking situations. A flat tire on the way to work; a misplaced set of housekeys; the news that two friends are getting a divorce.

Life has always been stressful — indeed, a certain amount of it is vital. Stress is the sum of reactions that the body makes to adjust to every situation, and we need it to live. Still, today's stress levels seem abnormally high. We live in tense, angst-ridden societies, looking yearningly back to the "good old days" when life was slower, easier, more relaxed.

Why is the modern world so stressful? One reason is the dizzying speed with which our society changes. In his book "Future Shock," Alvin Toffler examines the startling history of the development of civilization. Toffler's research shows that if we were to divide humanity's last 50,000 years of existence into lifetimes of sixty-two years each, we would have approximately 800 lifetimes. 650 of them have been spent in caves.

That means all human progress toward civilization occurred within the last 150 lifetimes. An effective language was developed within the last 70 lifetimes, and the printed word has only been available within the last six. Most of us, especially in Jordan, take the electric motor for granted, but it has only been available in the last two lifetimes—124 years. We have become easily accustomed to materialistic, throw-away goods, yet disposable products have only become available in this lifetime, our 800th.

Considering the breakneck speed with which our society is changing, it's no wonder that most of us often feel threatened by an environment that seems distressingly unfamiliar.

There are some simple ways of coping with tensions of everyday living, however. First you must learn to recognize your body's involuntary responses to stress. For example, muscle tension is a common physical reaction to a stressful situation.

One friend of mine, an executive in a company, noticed that he tightened the muscles in his neck and shoulders when he sat down at his desk and wrote for long periods of time. On those days he would invariably leave the office with a nagging headache.

He learned to eliminate his headaches by periodically checking his posture when he was doing a lot of paperwork. If the muscles in his neck and shoulder area were tense, he would relax them by mentally picturing himself lying on a warm, sunny beach. As he placed himself in the scene, he would concentrate on relaxing the muscles in his neck and shoulders.

Relaxing scene
To help you select a pleasant scene, you might try recalling your all-time favourite vacation spot.

Some people find a relaxing scene by looking at travel magazines or by selecting a favourite painting in their house.

The important thing is to recognize your tension. Then stop what you are doing, close your eyes and use your imagination to transport yourself to your dream spot. As you lie there, imagine feeling the muscles in your body gradually relaxing. Hold this tranquil feeling for a few minutes before getting back to work. You should repeat this activity periodically during the day. You'll also find that it can help increase your mental alertness.

Some people get butterflies in their stomach whenever they want to make a good impression. If this is your problem, try the following: as soon as you feel that fluttery, jittery feeling inside breathe and tighten the muscles in your stomach as hard as you can in an isometric contraction, hold for three long seconds, release your muscles and exhale slowly, and focus on feeling the muscles in your stomach relaxing as you imagine the lining in your stomach getting a coating of thick, smooth anticid.

Stressful reactions
What about the stress we experience in our dealings with other people? Arguments frequently start over minor quibbles that come up in casual conversation. Winning such a dispute can often be a pyrrhic victory, since the stressful reactions arguing produces can damage both your well-being and your relationship.

The next time you and your partner start arguing, try the following: recognize your stress reactions. Common signs of harmful stress are: rapid speech, altering the tone of your voice, a pressured feeling mounting in your chest, clenched fists. As soon as you notice these reactions stop talking. Inhale deeply and hold. Exhale slowly and smoothly.

At the same time, imagine your body relaxing. Before you speak, ask yourself two questions: "What do I want?" This involves deciding on short term and long term goals. The short term goal comes from the immediate discussion, and the long term goal should reflect the way you want the discussion to affect your relationship.

Decide if these two goals are compatible. "Did I really listen to what the person was saying?" When we get upset, we often set aside our ability to listen. It is important that you not only listen to your partner, but that you understand the meaning behind the words. If you really listened to what your partner was saying you should be able to regain that relaxed feeling before speaking very calmly and smoothly.

No one is immune to stressful reactions — they're a part of life itself — but you can learn to recognize the danger signals. What's more, you can eliminate negative stress by using a few common-sense relaxation techniques. Train your self to cope with stressful reactions when they begin, though; chronic stress is a rapidly growing national health problem and the time to take it seriously is long overdue.



Annali Nassar: happy in the air and on horseback.



Husband Monir Nassar and children Reem and Tarek

Woman wins flying licence

Annali Nassar enters a new dimension

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

FOR Annali Nassar flying is a beautiful experience. She says "Everything has a different dimension, it is like being reborn at the same time, it cuts you down to shape and size."

But Annali is not talking about the joys of a commercial flight to her native Germany. She is talking about the times she takes the controls herself, for Annali has just won her professional pilots licence.

She has always loved flying and considered being air hostess when she was younger. Then, last year, a family friend came to visit from Germany in his private plane. She says "My husband Monir, then encouraged me to join the flying academy and was as a pilot."

When she began many people were surprised at her trying something that seemed so dangerous. But she says "once you are in the flying business, you find out that flying is actually safer than driving." "And to me," Annali continues "driving from my house to the airport was what frightened me and not the flight I was about to make."

She explained that the process of flying is in fact very safe because everything is tested and double checked before take-off. Trainee pilots also have to sit for a written examination in the ground school before they are eligible to start flying classes. They have to learn about navigation, meteorology, aviation law and aircraft technology.

Annali found it difficult to enter the air academy here in

Amman as it was mostly for commercial purposes at that time, so she began her courses in Cyprus. When came back to Amman for family reasons she was offered a chance to join the air academy where as she put it, she had all the benefits of a professional commercial air academy.

In order to be eligible to take the course, Annali had first to pass a physical exam.

Then, after passing the ground school test, and in order to be eligible to sit for PPL exam, she had to complete 25 hours of dual flying (with an instructor) and 15 hours solo.

Once all the required hours of flying had been covered, she went through the PPL test which required two hours flying with one of the examiners in the training area, who had to test that she was well in control of her aircraft, and could handle take off, flying, checking, climbing, descending, and emergency landing. After she had passed this test Annali had to make one solo trip to Aqaba, to check her ability to follow an air plan.

Annali was the only woman in her class at her time, and this caused some funny situations. She says "one time when the instructor was taking us to one of the flying lessons, one of the check men at the training office asked what I was doing there, and when the bus driver told him that I was one of the students, he was extremely surprised and said in Arabic "but why, she is beautiful!"

Annali says that although learning to fly is expensive she

would encourage anyone who can afford it to do it.

She would like to see an air club established in Amman and used for recreational purposes. She thinks it would make a good tourist project with visitors being taken out on sight-seeing trips.

She says that for her, flying, does not conflict with her role as a wife and mother of two. "On the contrary," she says, "I'm a more relaxed person after flying, thus I'm more capable in the rest of my life." Her flying trips are usually early in the mornings and when she comes home she feels full of energy.

Of course her flying has produced some bad experiences which she will never forget. On her first trip to Aqaba something went wrong with the engine. It turned out to be a leak in the gasoline chamber, and they had to "glide down" after turning off the engine. She says it was worse than having to do an emergency landing, but she was back for training the next day.

Much as she loves flying it certainly isn't the only activity in Annali's life. She is a keen horse-rider, as is her thirteen year old son Tarek who recently won a first prize in riding, and she plays tennis.

Annali is also a member of a discussion group which meets weekly to discuss books and social issues. And Annali likes to spend time in the kitchen as she is a keen hostess.

At present though she is slowing down on all her activities as son Tarek and 11 year old daughter Reem are soon to be joined by a baby sister or brother.

living

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar



Techno flicks

THERE ARE quite a few short films on the television that claim to give us technical information. Some of them are good such as the pieces that demonstrate how to make a proper hammer or the correct way to sharpen a saw.

Then there are other sorts that present fascinating glimpses of machinery in motion and a narrative that throws little bits of information at you in no logical order whatsoever. What is even more annoying is that the subject matter is switched in mid-film without an ending statement on the first material nor any sort of introduction to the second. Car manufacturing to chocolate making, transistors to tapestry... suddenly. And then there are the myriad tapes on magnets. Just how often do we need to hear about them? Once is enough for me.

What I would like to see is a series of films that investigate the insides of everyday machinery found in the home. This would be especially helpful to consumers who are buying increasing numbers of these mechanical devices without having any idea about their operation. Quite often instruction booklets are packed with appliances but somehow they get lost before they reach the purchasers' hands.

The first could be "Inside Your Iron" with some knowledgeable person opening up one of these common devices and explaining just how it works and what principles of physics and other technologies apply. Then they could continue by pointing out what might go wrong and why and how it could happen, what to do if there is any mishap and just how to go about maintaining the iron in top condition so it doesn't go wrong.

Other programmes could treat the kitchen mixer and the food blender, electric fan and air conditioner, heating coils, washing machines, hair dryers, vacuum cleaners, how to make optimum use of your refrigerator, taking care of your gas range so to prevent dreadful accidents, and topics relating to the other machinery around the house.

Then on to that bigger piece of engineering which we all must have — the automobile. Maybe if some of us knew more about the inner workings of this piece of complex design we would be more inclined to take care in how we use it.

Films could treat one of the many systems at a time; the steering system — how it works and what are the symptoms that it isn't working properly, how to use it correctly so good condition is maintained, the braking system and how to use it efficiently to do its job, fuel lines and what you must know besides just filling the tank with benzine, and the electrical workings of the car.

It is to the credit of the concerned governmental agencies that these subjects are being covered at a post-secondary level in the educational system at community colleges and trade schools, and that instructions on automobiles are included with driver training courses. But many people, for one reason or another, are unable to attend these valuable lessons and that is where the universality of television becomes an asset.

Why not present these films that would incorporate lectures and demonstrations, into a series, say one hour twice a week, as a regular classroom course would be presented but in an evening spot where working people could watch it. Then if anyone would want acknowledgement that he had absorbed this information a pre-viewing registration of names could be arranged and examinations held at centrally located facilities after the films.

And those who took the examinations and passed would be presented with certificates... continuing education for daily living. We all need it. And this has been tried with other subjects with success.

Would you believe it?

THEY WERE obviously determined, like Romeo and Juliet, to stay together, one way or another. But the love that Mehmet Negris and Fatima Hoskan hold for each other had their respective families in uproar when they announced their engagement. So now the couple have eloped... taken to the hills in South Turkey. They are both 80, widowed, and have 69 grandchildren between them. (WGT)

JOHN KEAMP ended up hopping mad after he went to a dance with a shotgun tucked in his trousers in Glasgow, Scotland.

A fight broke out, a man crashed into him, and the gun went off, blasting him in the big toe, a Glasgow court heard.

Bewildered fellow dancers watched as he jumped around the floor in agony with smoke pouring from his trousers.

Kemp was sentenced to 18 months in jail for carrying a firearm in a public place.

Spicy Prawn Balls

Ingredients

- 1 large onion, minced
- 150 grammes minced, shelled shrimp
- 1 whole pepper, chopped (or a chilli)
- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoon oil
- 2 heaped tablespoons cornflour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 cup water
- 1 egg, lightly beaten

Method

- Saute the onion, shrimp, pepper or chilli and parsley in the oil for one or two minutes
- Set aside
- Mix together the cornflour, baking powder and salt
- Bring the water to the boil and pour into the flour mixture
- Beat well together
- Add the shrimp mixture then the egg, the dough should be fairly dry
- Roll the dough into small balls and fry in hot fat until golden brown

Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim

Setting the scene

AS AN inveterate novel-reader, I have always found my imagination stretched by trying to picture the scenes described in books, down to the smallest detail. This gave rise to one of my most enjoyable pastimes, which I indulged first as a boy, bringing myself up on science fiction novels. Whenever reading a story, to try and imagine how I would tell the story on the cinema screen.

This isn't as easy as you might think. A film director, in producing a movie based on a written work, has to get the setting perfect, in such a way that it gives the same impression as one gets while reading the book. He has to be careful with the dialogue, and of course there is the problem of how to convey the character's unspoken thoughts — to which the reader has easier access. He can't, for example, have the hero of an adventure story state his plans and worries out loud. These must remain unspoken, though they may be integral to our understanding of the plot.

So, after years of experience in this pursuit, I found that by the time I entered university and started studying the classics, it was an unshakable habit. At first this didn't give me too much trouble. Setting the scene of one of Plato's dialogues, for instance, was a snap — though it didn't make for thrilling viewing, seeing all those boring old Greeks sitting around droning off pages and pages of theoretical abstractions at each other.

At a slightly more advanced stage, I found my mind even more stretched. In trying to stage Kanti's Critique of Pure Reason, for example, I had a horrible problem with casting. But it got easier as I went along, and I finally settled for Clint Eastwood in the role of the Categorical Imperative. That's really an action-packed book, when you look at it in the right way.

I was surprised, when it came to higher mathematics, to find that some of the most famous works in this field made for exciting viewing, as well. Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity, with its sexy equations, was the basis for a screenplay good enough to rival the best in the genre. I still prefer it to Star Wars. The mathematical scripts also helped me find the right techniques for later efforts outside school. I feel that if my version of the Singer sewing machine instruction manual ever made it to the screen it would be an immediate smash hit. Depending on the box office it got, a sequel might be in order — perhaps to be entitled "Dishwasher".

However, now I find that the pastime has lost its point. So many books today are written with the ultimate purpose of being made into films that no imagination at all is needed to picture them. After all, the book itself is only a brief staging ground for the author's intended screenplay. Not only that, I am horrified to find that more and more paperbacks now being sold are simple rewrites of successful movies. Does this make sense? I might as well install a video set in my brain and just sit there drooling. It might be too much effort to get up and change the tapes, though.

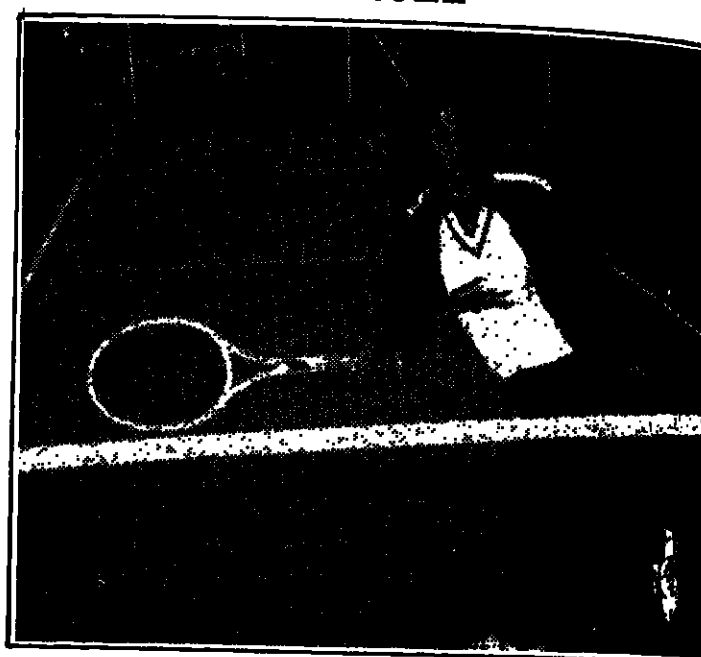
No, in search always of bigger and better things, I have turned to conquer new horizons. If the stories are not beyond my reach, there are some things that have not yet been cinematized. I have once again found inspiration with such works as the corporate annual report of Chase Manhattan Bank and Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation's profit and loss statement. Once again, however, the problem of casting has become central. I can handle the sets, dialogue, props and editing — but who can I get to play the ubiquitous character total in all those books?

The winner takes all

Well, maybe not all, but Taj Kuehnelsen certainly took the cup when she won the ladies section of the Jordan Tennis Tournament at Sports City on Sunday. When Taj defeated Nayla Kassab 6:1, 6:1 it was her third successive win and she is now allowed to keep the cup.

Winner of the men's championship was Adnan Jabri, who defeated Qusayy Hussein 6:2, 6:4.

When Director General of Jordan Television Mahmud Kamal presented the trophies he had an extra one to award Veteran player Ishaq Jarallah received a special cup for his vital contribution to this, and many other tennis tournaments in Jordan dating all the way back to 1949.



Taj Kuehnelsen keeps in training

Turkish Ambassador Resat Arim and Mrs. Arim topped off a year of events to celebrate the 60th anniversary with a remarkably popular reception at the Turkish Embassy this week. The large crowd was a sign of the success of Ambassador Arim's

efforts to establish strong ties between Turkey and Jordan.

Among those present at the reception were His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd, Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Kattan and UN Resident Representative Mr. Adnan Raouf.

Other Jordanian guests included Mr. Jamal Khatat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Khatat and Civil Defence Director General Maj-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh.

Friends of Archaeology

The answers lie below

Starting this month, The Jerusalem Star brings you details of the Friends of Archaeology programme for the coming month.

For November, the Friends have two field trips coming up. The first is on 11 November. Dr. Ghazi Bisheh will lead a trip to the little known Umayyad castle of Musheshe in the desert east of Amman. Then, it's on to nearby Khareh. Umayyad Caravanserai where Dr. Patricia Carlier will lead a tour. There will be no bus for this trip and high clearance cars are recommended.

On 24 and 25 November there is a trip to Mubelbeh and Um Qais, leaving Amman at 12 noon on Thursday and returning Friday evening.

As well as a tour of the site at Um Qais, the trip offers the chance for sightseeing, swimming and a night under the stars. Bring your own food, a sleeping bag, tent and swimsuit. For reservations,

and more information call 42467 before 20 November.

Dr. Prescott Williams continues his course of lectures at ACOR until 9 November and will be followed later in the month by Dr. Charlie Lenzen who will give an eight session course on the pottery of Jordan. Ring ACOR on 814917 for further information.

And there are two more lectures due this month. On 23 November Professor Svend Holm-Nielsen from the University of Copenhagen will talk on "The Danish excavation at Um Qais". 8.00 pm at the Goethe Institute.

On 29 November Mr. Em-sayif Suleiman of the Department of Antiquities will talk on "Burial Customs in Jordan during the Iron Age". 6.30 pm at ACOR.



All Ghandour

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) executive committee will be hearing a Jordanian voice over the next three years. Alia President All Ghandour was elected to the committee as Middle Eastern representative during the recent IATA annual general meeting in New Delhi.

Mr. Ghandour will now participate in deliberations affecting all areas of IATA's activities worldwide. A nice way to top off a year which has seen the successful move into the Queen Alia International Airport and which marks Alia's 20th anniversary.

British Embassy Counsellor David Easton and his wife Julie have finished their tour of duty in Amman and are ready to return to London. On Tuesday they gave a cocktail party to say farewell to the many friends they have made during their time here.

Among those crowding the Easton residence to say goodbye were David and Margot Hall of were David and Margot Hall of the British Council, Mr and Mrs Ghazi Rifa'i, Mr and Mrs Youssef Zarou, Mr and Mrs Madhat Bisharat.

Australian Ambassador Richard Gate was looking very fit — but then he has just returned from a month in Italy. He says he had a wonderful holiday and the weather was perfect.

Some guests were seen to leave the party remarkably earlier. But it wasn't because they were not enjoying themselves.

And two other guests may have been taking the chance to say a few farewells of their own. Pakistani Embassy Defence Attache Colonel Wabeed Iqbal Bhatti and his wife.

PICTURE POINT



This "bird in flight" sketch was sent by our talented regular artist Omar Rayyan. Very well-done Omar. Thanks.



Send your pictures, stories and letters to Star Kids, Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman. Children whose material is published will receive a Jerusalem Star T-shirt. So don't forget to put your name, age, school, P.O. Box number and size (small, medium or large).

Try smiling

Try smiling
When all your family fights
Or when things don't go right.

Try smiling
When your car stops in the middle of the road
Or the car has a leaking roof

Try smiling
When your dreams don't come true
Or somebody takes them away from you.

It does make things better
And not worse.
Try smiling

This invitation to smile is addressed to everybody by Naser Hamdi. Naser is in the 5th elementary class and joins the Jordan University School. Thanks for this nice invitation Naser.

BENJI



ODDITIES



Killer whales compelled by the narrowness of the crack in the ice to stand on their tails and stick their nostrils in the air.

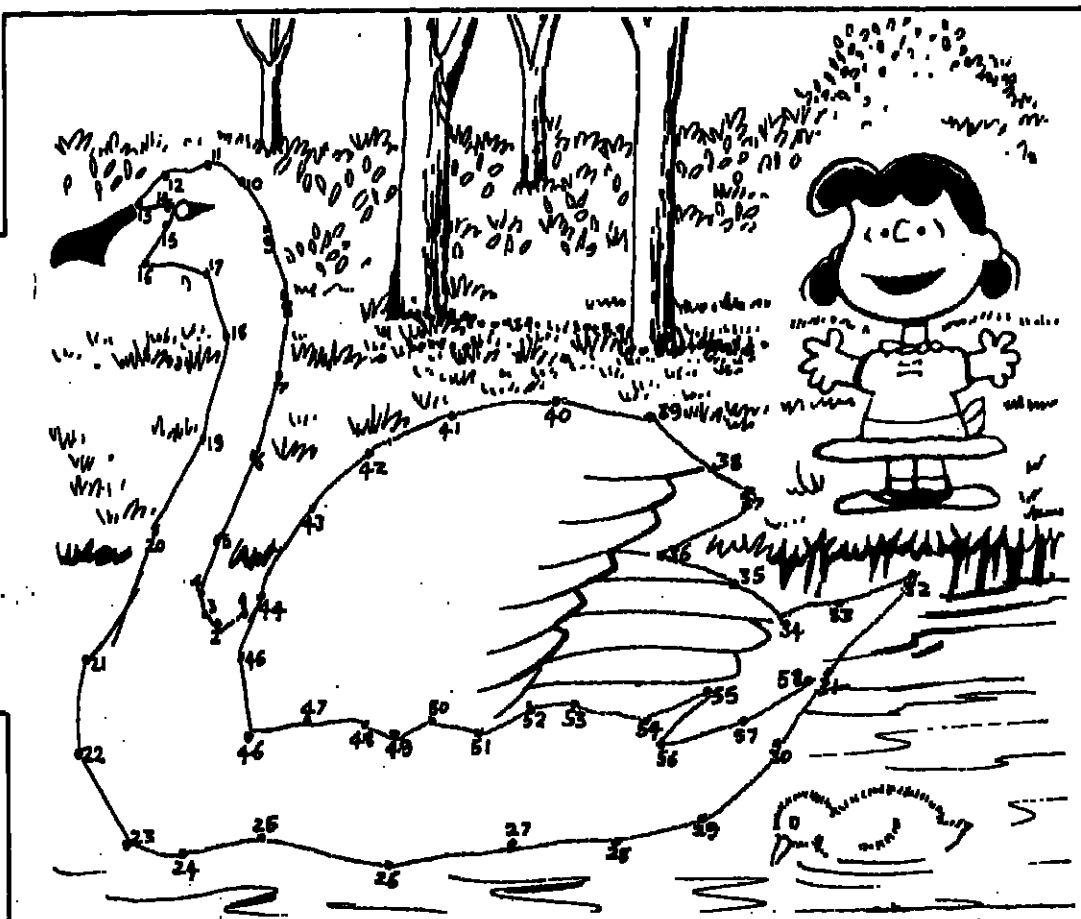
Is a whale a fish???

The whale looks like a big fish; it moves in the water like a fish; it has a big head and no distinct neck, just like a fish. But it is a mammal, a warm-blooded animal; it has a heart in four parts and it breathes with lungs. The mother whale produces her young alive and feeds them herself; indeed, she is a most affectionate mother.

The majority of whales are harmless and even timid creatures. It seems certain that they have become so much like fishes because they wanted to move through the water; and the shape of the fish is the best suited to this movement. But whales are not now, and never were, fishes.

The largest species of whale, which is known as the Rorqual, may be as much as a hundred feet long and much heavier than the biggest elephant, which is the largest of the land mammals.

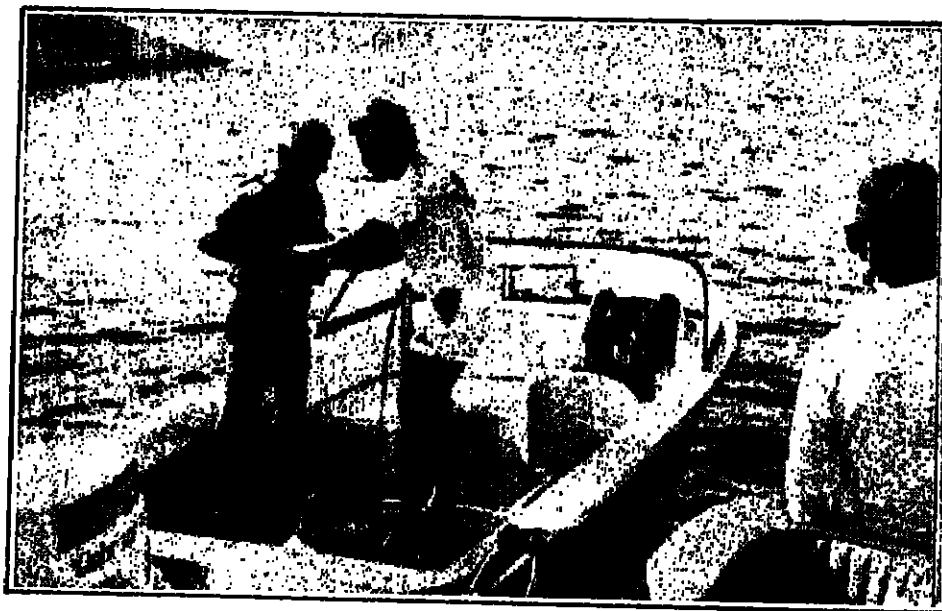
Connect the dots to finish the picture. then colour it and keep it.



The killing laziness

Once upon a time, a wolf which was living from it. Then the wolf jumped on the goat in a small forest, was very hungry. So, it decided to go for a hunt in a near village. The wolf saw many goats and sheep, but others because I was lazy, and now, my couldn't get near because they were together. Also a dog was guarding them. The wolf kept watching until one of them was lazy to follow the others. The wolf waited for a while till the other goats and sheep were away enough

Hattham Aljouni, who newly joined "Star Kids," wrote this story and sent it to us. He is in the 5th elementary class and joins the Jordan University School. Thank you Hattham.



His Majesty King Hussein (left) getting ready to participate in one of the skiing festivals in Aqaba. (Archives photo)

Skiing festival to mark King's birthday

AMMAN (Star) — The Aquamarina Club will organize a sports festival in Aqaba on 14 November, on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. The festival will be patronised by the King. The Director of the Club Mr. Khoury said activities for the day will include skiing and squash games. He said about 120 sportsmen and women will take part in the festival, which is also aimed at promoting tourism in the country. Mr. Khoury disclosed that visits to Petra and Wadi Rum will form part of the festival.

Little League cup matches begin

AMMAN (Star) — The last two weeks of the Amman Little League soccer season have been devoted to cup matches. On Friday 28 October, Royal Falcons beat American Express 2-1 in the Juniors division. And AIK pipped Volvo 1-0 in the Mids division. The most interesting match of the day was the one between Al-Ahlyah and Jordan Express. This match ended in a goalless draw and the five penalty rule was applied. Al-Ahlyah's goalkeeper Andrew Swift exhibited good goal-keeping talents by saving three of the kicks to win the game for his side. The final score after the penalty kicks was 3-1 in favour of Al-Ahlyah.

Other game scores for the week were:

Tots	Blue 1
Red 0	
Juniors	
American Exp. 0	Royal Falcons 0
Foxboro 2	Intercon 1
Abaha 1	Telcom 4
Ericsson 1	International Traders 3
Mids	
Al-Ahlyah 0	Jordan Express 0
AIK 0	Volvo 0
ALICO 5	Grindlays 0
Arab Wings 4	Astra 1

Fixtures for cup matches on 4 November:

9:00	Royal Falcons vs Foxboro
	Telcom vs Internat.
10:30	Al-Ahlyah vs Arab Wings
	AIK vs ALICO



Some of the officials handling the league. From left, Michael Ross, referee, Rick Haag, soccer commissioner.

12:00 Marriott vs Chase Manhattan
Holiday Inn Vs Cairo-Amman

League table										
Juniors	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts			
Internat. Traders	7	6	0	1	20	13	13			
Ericsson	7	4	1	2	10	10	10			
Telcom	7	3	2	2	15	8	8			
American Exp.	7	2	2	3	11	7	7			
Royal Falcons	7	2	2	3	2	4	7			
Abaha	7	1	2	4	4	8	6			
Foxboro	7	2	4	1	5	10	5			
Intercon. Hotel	7	0	7	0	2	26	0			

Lendl is champion

TOKYO (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia came from behind to beat Scott Davis of the United States 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 in the finals of the \$375,000 Seiko super tennis tournament.

Lendl, ranked no. 2 in the world by the Association of Tennis Professionals, lost the first set to Davis, a serve-and-volley specialist who upset second-seeded American Jimmy Connors in the semifinals.

The 21-year-old Davis took the first set after twice breaking Lendl's service. He lost his own service only once and showed off his skill by following up well-calculated, under-spin approach shots with aggressive net play.

He captured the first set with a service winner as Lendl's return flew over the baseline. "I was thinking that I had to be holding my serve somehow and I had to break him," Lendl said, describing his thoughts after that set.

After the first set, the 23-year-old Czech regained his strong service and rushed to the net more often. He broke Davis service in the eighth game of the second set with a forehand return winner down the line to take a 5-3 lead.

Fun And Fitness

MANY SPORTS injuries come about because of tight, nonflexible muscles which tear when they are overstretched. For that reason, it is always wise to begin an exercise session with a series of movements designed to stretch the major muscles of the body to improve their flexibility and suppleness.

Static stretching as opposed to ballistic stretching or bouncing to stretch the muscles is preferred. Static stretching employs movements similar to those in a calisthenics programme except the movements are very slow and the extreme position of the movement is held from 10 to 30 seconds. In ballistic stretching, the muscle is forced to lengthen by repeated bouncing, which can lead to overstretching and minute muscle fibre or tendon tears which can create soreness.

Runners are advised to stretch the lower back, hamstrings, quadriceps, and Achilles before setting out. Racquet players should stretch the same muscles, as well as those in the shoulders, arms and chest.

Pain should not be used as the criterion for overstretching. Any movement that is painful has been carried too far and soreness through muscle fibre tearing could result. Ideally, a stretch should create pressure or a feeling of pulling on the muscle. As the position is held, the tension should diminish slightly. If the tension remains or increases, the muscle is being over-stretched.

One sign of an overstretch is the quivering of the muscle as it is held in a stretched position. The proper tension should feel good. The total muscular system should be relaxed, the movement should be made slowly and the breathing should be slow and deep. As the muscle group is being stretched, the opposite muscles should be relaxed. Examples of static stretches, derived from ordinary ballistic-type callisthenics and yoga movements, include: First thing in the morning stretch: Put the arms and hands above the head, rise on the toes and stretch as high as possible. Hold for at least a 10-count, drop arms, lower heels and relax. Truck twister: Put the arms straight out from the shoulders and twist from the shoulders and waist to the right. Hold for at least a 10-count.

Slowly twist to the left and hold for a 10-count. Repeat in each direction several times. Lunge: From a standing position, take a long stride with the right leg. Lean forward slightly and drop the body downward. Hold for a 10-count. Alternate striding with right and left legs. Forward stretch: Sit with legs together and toes pointed up with the back straight. Lean forward from the hip joints and place the abdomen on the thighs. This exercise stretches the hamstring muscles and lower back. Additional back stretching is accomplished by bending forward from the waist and attempting to place the nose on the knees. Bridge: Lie on your back and prop the knees up until the feet are about 12 inches from the buttocks. Slowly raise the tummy upward, hold for a 10-count and relax. Repeat several times.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 3 November, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

In your social life, you should make much better progress after mid-week, when life should look up considerably. You would be well advised to try tying your ideas in with a member of your family, when you should find that they can help you to solve a problem which you may have concerning your financial situation. In your working life, you should receive appreciation owing to your prompt action in an emergency.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

You may be faced with a friend's relative complex some time during this coming week. Try to be patient with them, for it is only time that can remedy this. Around mid-week, the meeting with a new friend should widen your field of activity considerably. Where your financial situation is concerned, bear in mind that procrastination is the thief of time.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Your health should be pretty good during this week, just provided that you try not to worry too much. You would do well just for the moment, to bear with an acquaintance who finds it difficult to keep their word to you, but it would be better for you to keep the field open.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You would be very well advised not to speak your mind too freely, for you could be wrong, and an attachment which holds quite a lot for you should prove to be very happy. In your domestic life, you may find yourself rather shaken by a young member of your family's extreme clear-sightedness, and strong guidance. Where your financial position is concerned, you would do well to stop and consolidate what gains you have already made.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

Where your social life is concerned, you could find yourself rather confused by two invitations which you may receive, but by mid-week, your mind should be made up for you. Your opposite number may be leaning on you a little more than usual during this coming week, but have patience, for it is much better this way.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Financially, you should be a lot better off this week than for quite some time past, and your past efforts should pay off. An unexpected treat handed out to you by a dear one, because of their success, should make this a very happy week for you. Where your social life is concerned, you could meet up with a few irritating delays, so take your time about most things.

Thursday 3 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your financial position is concerned, you can expect a change for the better. A small inheritance seems likely around March or April of next year, making things quite a lot easier for you. If you act sensibly when you receive this, you should be feeling very secure by the time your next anniversary comes around.

Where romance is concerned, the unattached ones amongst you could make a new link-up around mid-summer, and it should bring you a lot of happiness.

Make that little extra effort workwise, and you should make good progress which could lead to promotion for you in the near future.

Friday 4 November

Birthday Greetings to You. You will receive some very sound advice from a person in high authority about the middle of February. You should take notice of it, for as a result, your working conditions will improve immensely.

You should not let friends interfere with a decision over a family problem next month. You have handled such matters very tactfully before, and should always keep to your own judgment, especially where the older members are concerned.

Romance enters into a new stage towards the end of next month. For the eligible ones amongst you, marriage is indicated during this coming period, and for young and old, there will be a happy active social life.

Saturday 5 November

Birthday Greetings to You. If an old friend offers you a chance to travel, during the coming twelve months, you would be well advised to accept.

Where finances are concerned, the coming year should be a successful one. A side interest you have may start to bring in some extra money, and providing you are sensible about this, you should feel extremely secure by the end of next summer.

For some time past, you may have been rather worried over a problem connected with an elderly person. However, within the next eight weeks, a very satisfactory solution to this should present itself, and this should give you a great deal of peace of mind.

Around mid-summer, there could be news from a relative which will cause some excitement amongst your family.

3 November 1983

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

The indications are that you may find that you are of great assistance in helping a relative to break off a rather undesirable association. In the financial field, one can never be too independent, so try to remember that it is far better for you to have the advice of experience. In the social field, you could find yourself mixing with some very congenial, and at times, quite exciting company.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

On the domestic scene, it is far better for you to stay neutral regarding a dispute between two other people. In the financial field, you may request extra cash, but do not rely on another person supporting you in this. Where your social life is concerned, you should find that you are in excellent form during this coming week, and that in consequence, your wit is sharp, and you are very popular with most folk around you.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

This should be one of your most propitious weeks from the cash point of view that you have had in a long while, and by the end of the week, you should find yourself in a position to take a little gamble, should you feel inclined to. In the social field, although it may be necessary to take extra care when selecting new acquaintances, you appear to have a favourable week ahead of you. Health should present no problems.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

You would be very well advised to bear in mind that pleasure does not always mix with business, so try to be a little more serious in your working life this week. At home, you could now get some action, and in consequence, be able to get things done in the way you have been wanting. Where social activities are concerned, by your encouragement to another, regarding a hobby which they may have, you give them a wonderful tonic.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You have a very busy time ahead of you in the social field, but try to remember not to let this take your mind off your responsibilities. Where finances are concerned, you should be able to afford to go out and spend a little more during this coming week, without worry. Just as long as you are not too dogmatic at home, you should receive all the attention and co-operation you desire during this week.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Economy should be your key word for this coming week, as this is not very good week in the financial field. An affair of the heart should take a turn very much for the better now, and you should be feeling very optimistic in this direction. In the domestic field, you could find yourself faced with having to answer a rather embarrassing question. Try to think clearly, and be positive with your answer.

Monday 7 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Advice from an unknown quarter could annoy you, but it will be well meant, and could bring you some financial gain. Be patient with those around you at work. You tend to live too much on your nerves, and should guard against over-tiredness.

Your emotional life shows signs of being much more settled during this coming year. Romance is indicated for the young ones, and a busy and gay social life is indicated for everyone.

There could be talk of a change of residence, amongst members of your family, but nothing definite as yet.

Any child born into your family during the next few months will be very beautiful and talented. Family ties should be very strong this coming year.

Tuesday 8 November

Birthday Greetings to You. For the single people amongst you, where romance is concerned, you may be introduced to a member of the opposite sex around February or March, to whom you will take an instant liking. This should grow into a very deep friendship which promises great happiness. Those who are married can expect a much more settled time than of late, plus a deeper understanding between yourself and your partner.

Social activities will be very much to the fore, particularly during the summer months, when you could find yourself doing quite a lot of entertaining, as well as being entertained.

Some one who will suggest travel to you is taking a strong interest in your career.

Wednesday 9 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Through the action of an old friend, you are likely to gain some unexpected promotion in your work. You have been working very hard, and now you will receive the recognition which you thought you would never get.

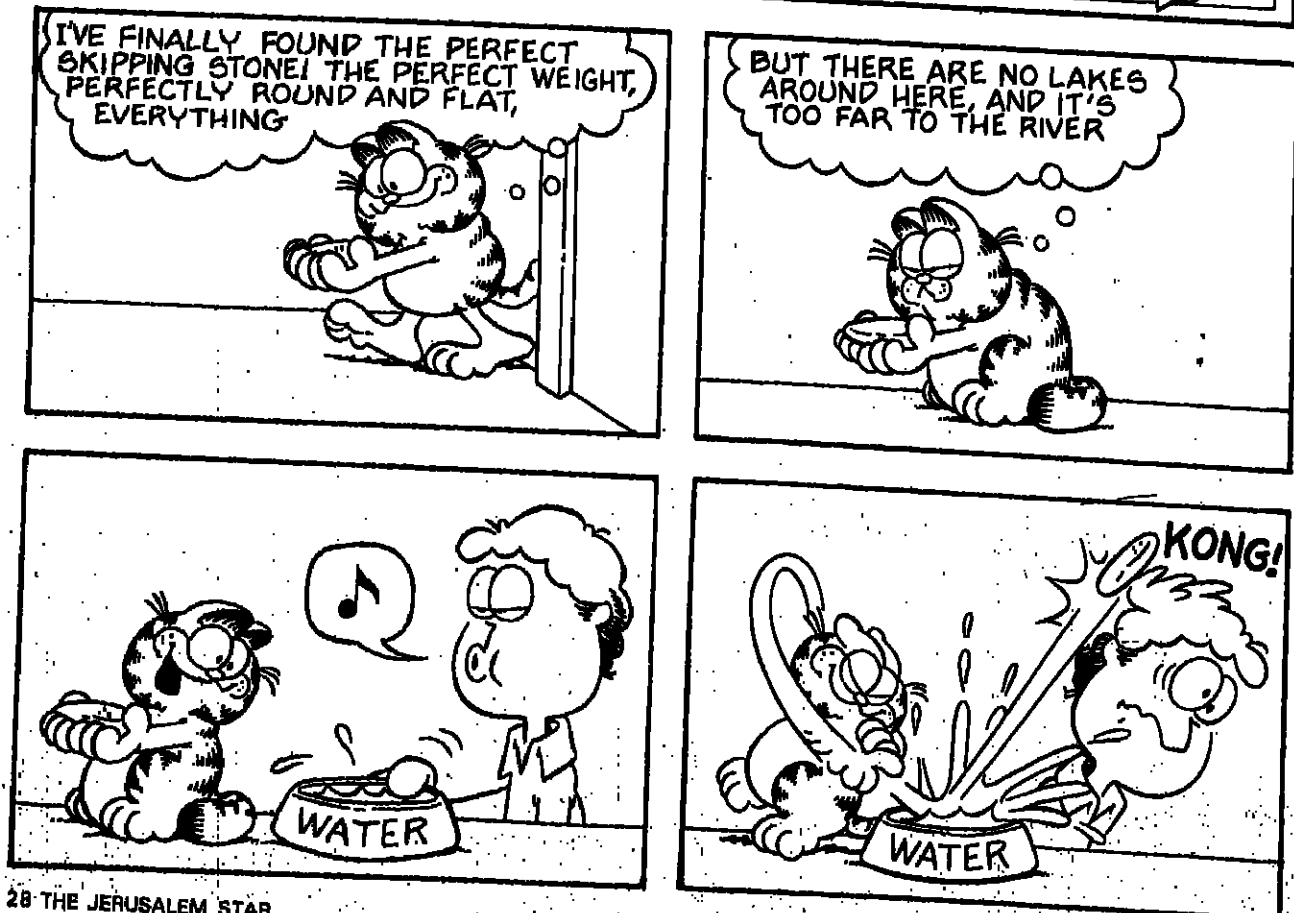
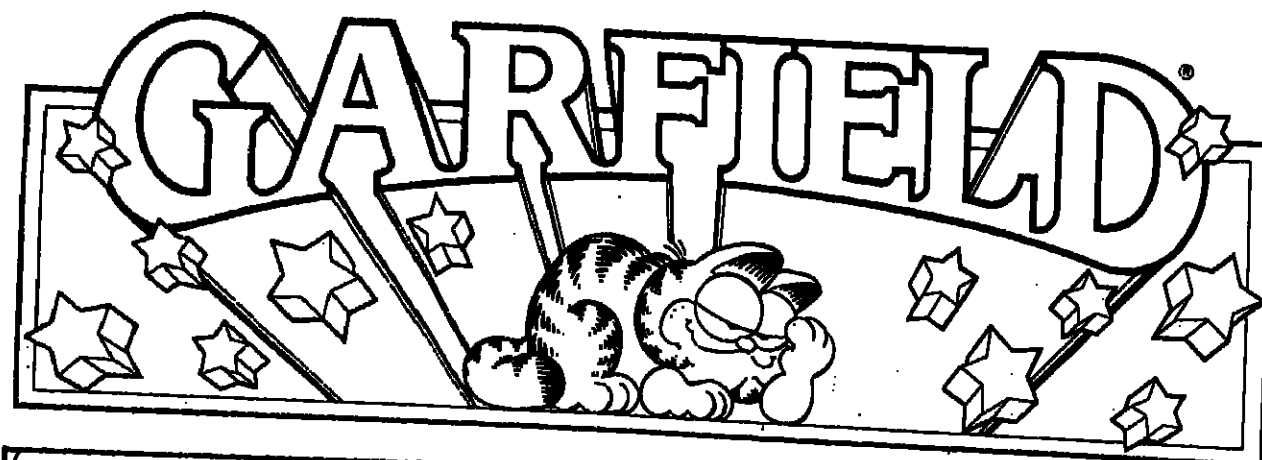
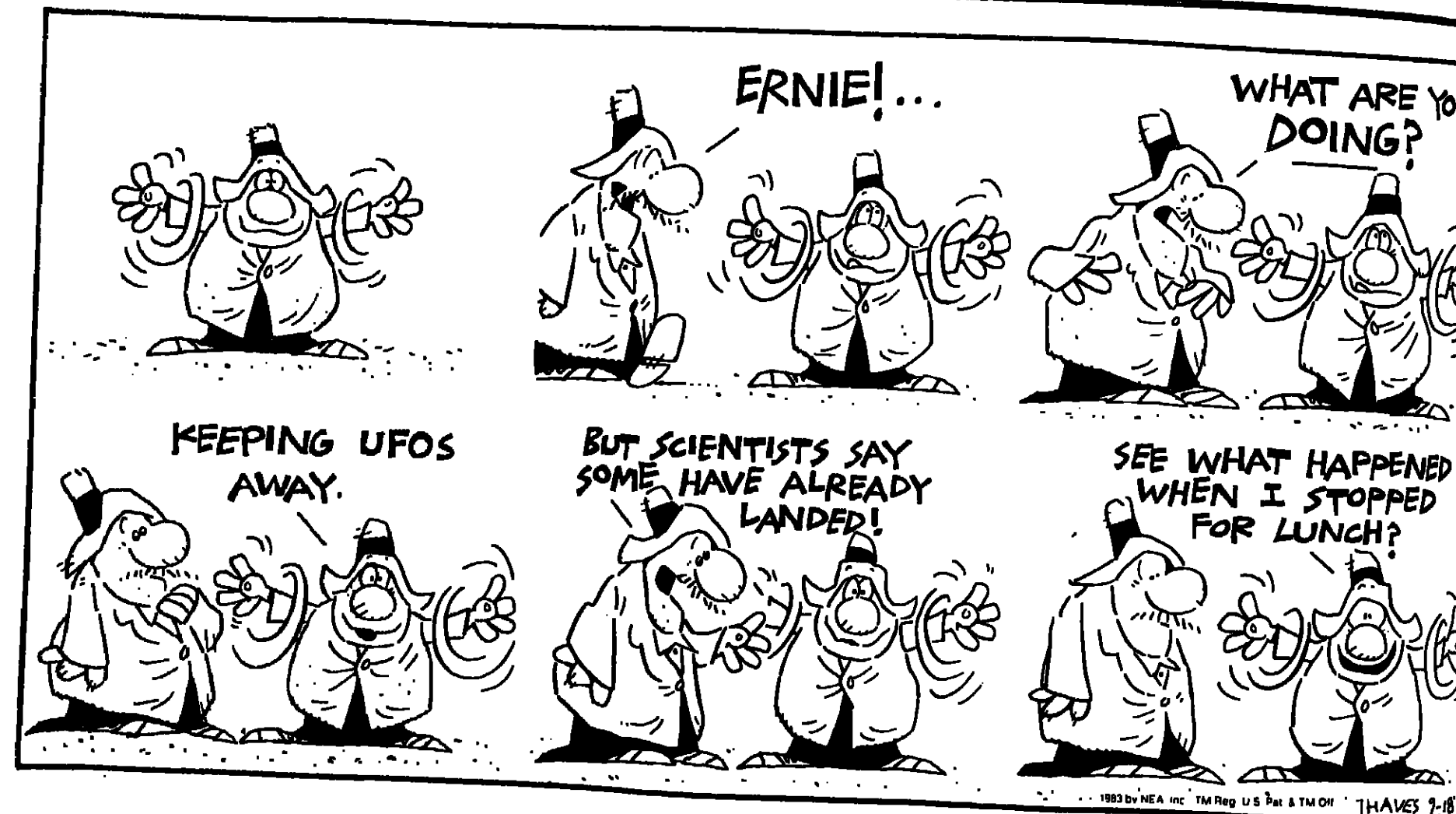
Towards the middle of March, money matters will become more and more pleasing. An unexpected financial gain will make you more secure than you have been for a very long time.

Family responsibilities will play a large part in your life for the next two months. You will rely more and more on the advice of a trusted friend to solve a problem.

Where social activities are concerned, this is going to be a very bright year. You are naturally popular, and new friends will bring you much pleasure during April and May.

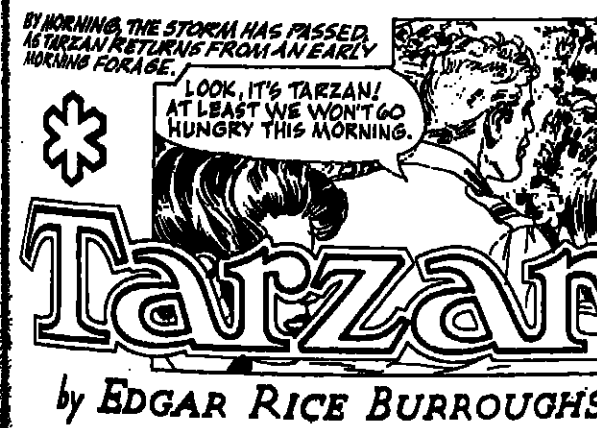
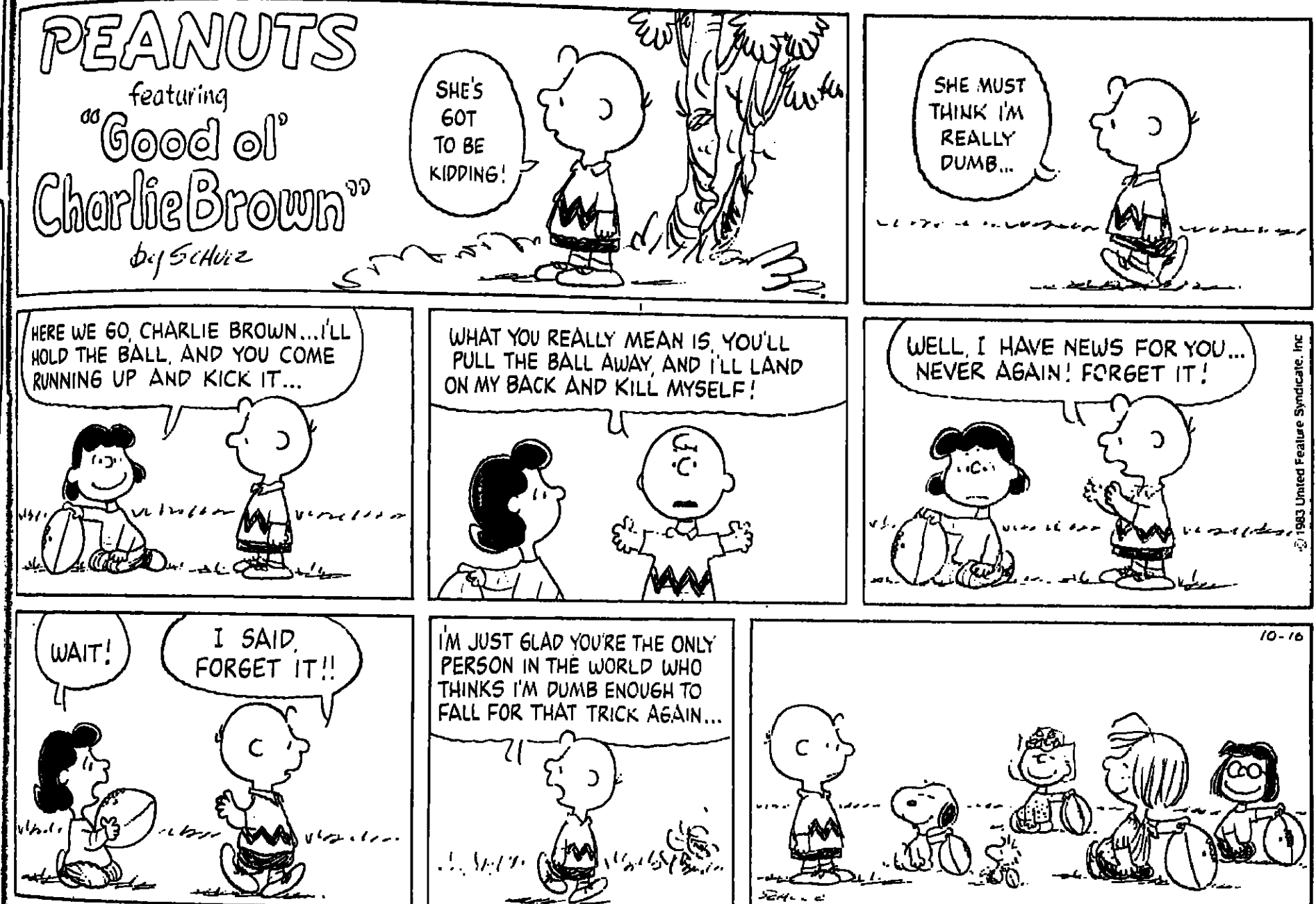
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